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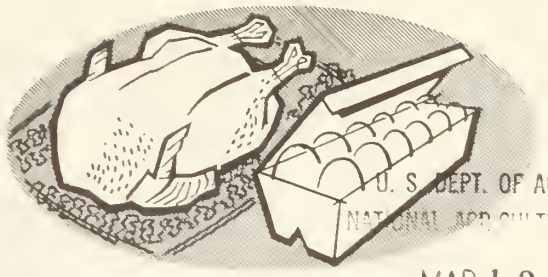
POULTRY and EGG SITUATION



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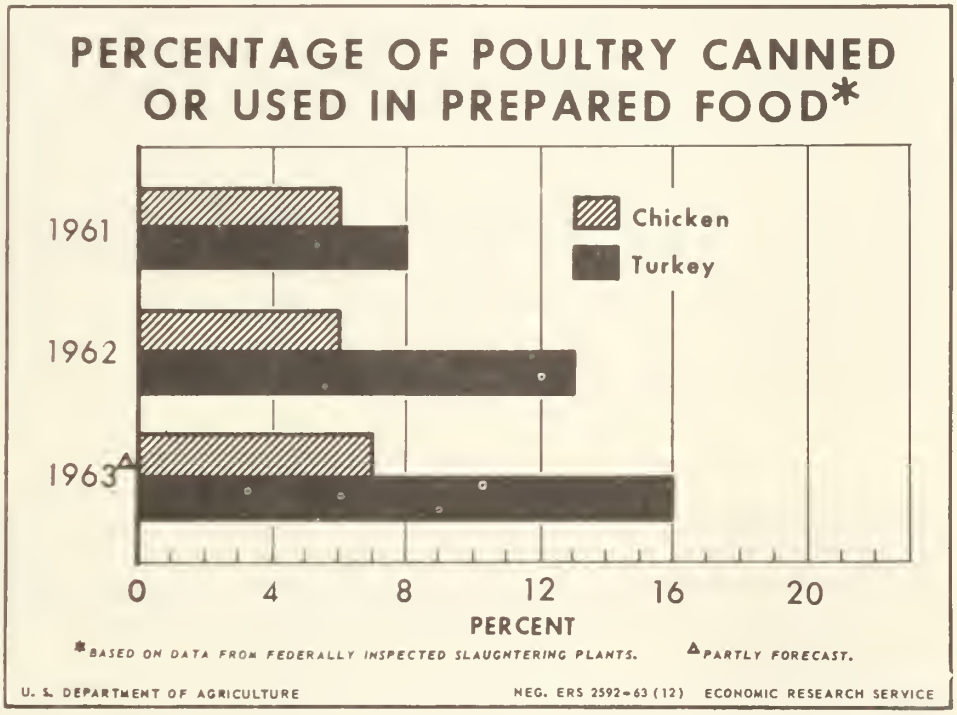
Poultry marketed to consumers has undergone great changes in form in recent years. This has been an important factor in the expanding demand for poultry. An early, dramatic shift was the change from the New York-dressed bird to the ready-to-cook bird. Then came merchandizing of cut-up poultry and poultry parts. The latest innovation is the marketing of poultry as a prepared food.



IN THIS ISSUE

Cost and Returns on Georgia Broiler Farms

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ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1952-61	1962	1963	Month or date	Average 1952-61 1/	1962 1/	1963 1/	Comments on current situation
EGGS										
Farm production	Mil.cases	Nov.	13.3	14.0	14.2	Dec.	14.3	14.6	14.7	Likely to continue higher through mid-1964
Average number of layers on farms	Mil.	Nov.	326.2	307.5	306.0	Dec.	330.3	308.1	307.3	
Rate of lay per layer	Eggs	Nov.	14.6	16.4	16.7	Dec.	15.6	17.1	17.2	
Apparent disappearance, shell eggs per civilian	Eggs	Oct.	27.7	24.7	24.3	Nov.	28.2	24.8	24.5	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	Oct.	8.5	15.5	15.8	Nov.	7.1	11.7	15.2	
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	Oct.	1.5	2.2	2.5	Nov.	1.4	2.0	2.0	
Price received by farmers	Ct.per doz.	Nov.	41.7	37.0	36.0	Dec.	40.6	36.9	35.1	
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Pct.	Nov.	78	70	68	Dec.	78	72	68	
Retail price (ERS)	Ct.per doz.	Oct.	63.2	56.1	55.8	Nov.	61.2	54.2	53.5	
Egg-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Nov.	11.9	10.8	10.2	Dec.	11.6	10.6	9.9	Reflects lower egg prices and higher feed prices.
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous.cases	Dec. 1	263	162	111	Jan. 1	143	117	67	
Frozen	Mil. lb.	Dec. 1	86.4	76.7	68.1	Jan. 1	66.4	61.3	55.5	
Replacement chicks hatched	Mil.	Nov.	---	21.8	23.4	Dec.	---	21.0	23.2	January-June hatch likely to be smaller in 1964 than in 1963.
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol.per cwt	Nov.	3.50	3.44	3.52	Dec.	3.52	3.48	3.54	
POULTRY										
Price received by farmers for chickens, live										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	Nov.	19.1	14.1	14.5	Dec.	18.8	14.5	13.2	
Farm chickens	Ct. per lb.	Nov.	14.3	8.8	9.9	Dec.	14.8	9.5	10.3	
All chickens	Ct. per lb.	Nov.	17.5	13.4	13.7	Dec.	17.7	13.9	12.7	
Price received by farmers for all chickens as a percentage of parity	Pct.	Nov.	61	55	58	Dec.	62	57	54	
Retail price of broilers and fryers ready-to-cook (ERS)	Ct. per lb.	Oct.	46.9	40.8	39.7	Nov.	46.8	41.5	39.7	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	Nov.	26.7	22.7	22.9	Dec.	27.9	23.0	22.9	November to December price rise rise failed to materialize this year because of weaker demand.
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	Dec. 1	153.3	121.6	138.5	Jan. 1	154.0	131.6	143.9	
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	Dec. 1	190.2	264.7	287.7	Jan. 1	155.8	203.3	216.0	January 1 stocks were record high at 263 million pounds in 1961.
Broiler-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Nov.	3.9	3.0	3.0	Dec.	3.8	3.0	2.7	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Nov.	7.6	6.6	6.5	Dec.	7.9	6.6	6.5	
Average weekly placement of chicks in 22 important States	Mil.	Nov.	---	36.2	37.0	Dec.	---	35.1	38.5	Recent hatchery activity suggests that broiler marketings in the first quarter of 1964 will be up 6% from 1963.

1/ Except where the entries relate to January; in those cases they refer to 1953-62.

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 17, 1964

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SUMMARY

Egg production in 1963 totaled 176 million cases, up fractionally from 1962. The rate of lay continued to trend upward and offset a slightly smaller number of layers. Compared with 1962, output was lower in the first quarter, the same in the second quarter, and higher in each month of the last 2 quarters.

Greater egg production than a year earlier is likely to continue at least through the fall of 1964. However, most of the increase over 1963 is expected to occur in the first half of the year. A higher rate of lay in the first quarter and a larger laying flock in the second are expected to account for most of the expansion. By fall, the Nation's laying flock may decline below a year earlier because of a probable reduction in the number of replacement chickens raised. Egg production, however, probably will continue higher for a month or 2 longer because of a further uptrend in the rate of lay.

U. S. egg producers in 1963 received an average of 34.0 cents per dozen for eggs compared with 33.7 cents in 1962. The price difference in favor of 1963 narrowed from 1.5 cents in the first quarter to 0.8 cent in the second and 0.4 cent in the third. In the fourth quarter, egg prices fell 1.3 cents below a year earlier. In mid-December U. S. farm egg prices stood at 35.1 cents per dozen compared with 36.0 cents in November and 36.9 cents in December 1962.

Weakness in the broiler market began to show up in the second half of November. It was partly seasonal, reflecting the decreased demand for broilers around the holiday season. But it also appeared to stem from 2 other factors: The continuation of more plentiful supplies of red meat, and a larger than expected accumulation of turkeys in the hands of processors and retailers during the holiday period. All of these factors appeared to have contributed to less grocery store featuring of broilers and to a buildup in the on-the-farm reservoir of live broilers. Prices for broilers began declining in late November and early December even though producers were holding birds off the market. When the withheld birds were eventually sent to market in the 2 weeks before Christmas, an additional sharp reduction in prices occurred. In Georgia and in most other areas in the Southeast, price quotations for broilers at the farm held steady at 13½ cents per pound in most of November, slid to 13 cents on November 29, to 12½ cents on December 5, and then fell to 11 cents on December 19. After Christmas, prices in the Southeast recovered to 12½ cents per pound and, by mid-January had advanced to 13½ cents, firming to 14 cents in Georgia.

In the 3 weeks ended December 28, broiler chick placements were up 10 percent from the 1962 level. Since then, egg settings in 22 States have been reduced and were only 2 percent higher in the week ended January 11. However, because of expanded hatchery activity, about 6 percent more broilers are likely to be marketed in first quarter 1964 than in January-March 1963. Supplies of red meat are expected to continue larger than in 1963. No significant change in the export situation for poultry is likely. This suggests that U. S. broiler prices in the first quarter may average below the 15.3 cents of a year earlier.

The buildup in the broiler industry's potential to produce in 1963 has generated strong pressures for greater production which will continue throughout most of 1964. These pressures are mirrored in the number of layers added to broiler hatchery supply flocks over the past several months. Indications point to about 5 to 10 percent more broiler breeders in the first half of the year than in the same period of 1963.

Prices to U. S. producers for turkeys in 1963 averaged about 22.2 cents per pound, 3 percent over the 21.6 cents average in 1962. In the first quarter, prices were 2.8 cents per pound above the 1962 level, but as the year progressed, the margin in favor of 1963 narrowed. In the last 4 months of 1963--the period when over half the crop was marketed--prices averaged 22.6 cents per pound, up only 0.3 cent from the like months of 1962. Although prices rose seasonally during the main marketing period (from 21.6 cents in August to 22.9 cents in November and December), the increase was less than the advance from 20.2 cents to 23.0 cents in 1962. The usual sharp November-to-December upturn did not materialize in 1963.

The 1964 turkey crop is expected to be larger than the 92.7 million birds raised in 1963. However, only a small to moderate expansion in output appears likely. A more profitable year for most turkey producers in 1963 than in 1962 has provided the impetus for the larger crop. The 3 percent higher price together with a rise in production efficiency may have more than offset higher feed prices, resulting in improved returns to producers.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Egg Prices Likely to Average Lower in First Half

U. S. egg producers in 1963 received an average of 34.0 cents per dozen for eggs compared with 33.7 cents in 1962. The price difference in favor of 1963 narrowed from 1.5 cents in the first quarter to 0.8 cent in the second and 0.4 cent in the third. In the fourth quarter, egg prices fell 1.3 cents below a year earlier. In mid-December U. S. farm egg prices stood at 35.1 cents per dozen compared with 36.0 cents in November and 36.9 cents in the previous December.

Price quotations for eggs rose sharply in the second half of December in most major markets, declined in early January and then recovered about to the earlier peak by midmonth. Prices on January 15 were close to the seasonal peak of a year earlier. Large eggs were mostly 5 cents per dozen higher than in mid-December except on the Pacific Coast where the gain was only 3 cents. Medium-sized eggs showed a somewhat greater price rise.

Despite the recent recovery, 1964 egg prices will probably average lower than in 1963--at least in the first half--because of significantly greater egg production. Prices, compared with year-earlier periods, may be just the reverse of those in 1963--strengthening rather than weakening as the year progresses--after a seasonal decline from mid-January levels. This implies a greater spring-to-fall rise in prices this year over last, with averages close to the 1963 level by year end. Thus, for all of 1964, producers are likely to receive somewhat less for their eggs than in 1963.

Cold storage holdings of shell and frozen eggs on January 1 were equivalent to 1.5 million cases compared with 1.7 million a year earlier and the peak 1963 holdings of 3.0 million cases. Despite seasonally increasing egg production, some further drawdown in stocks will occur in the first quarter. Supplies from this source will account for only about 2 percent of total disappearance. In the spring, egg production will reach a seasonally high plateau, and output will exceed current requirements. This will lead to a buildup in inventories. The demand for storage tends to place a floor under egg prices. Storage demand this year will probably be stronger than in 1963 is the expected cutback in the January-June hatch materializes because such a reduction would lead to the expectation of a greater seasonal rise in egg prices.

Higher Egg Production in Prospect for Most of 1964

Egg production in 1963 moved up fractionally from 1962 and totaled 176 million cases. The uptrend in the rate of lay more than offset a slightly smaller number of layers. Compared with 1962, output was lower in the first quarter, the same in the second quarter, and higher in each of the last 6 months.

Egg production is likely to exceed the 1963 level at least through next fall. However, most of the increase over 1963 is expected to occur in the first half of the year. A higher rate of lay in the first quarter and a larger laying flock in the second are expected to account for most of the expansion.

The Nation's laying flock at the beginning of 1964 contained 307 million hens and pullets of laying age, about the same as a year earlier. But there were 349 million potential layers (including pullets not yet laying) or 1 percent more than on January 1, 1963. All of increase in potential layers was in pullets not of laying age. In addition, 4.5 million more egg-type chicks were hatched in the fourth quarter of 1963 than in the like quarter of 1962. Therefore, if culling mortality and disposition rates remain about the same as in 1963, the number of layers will be 1 to 2 percent greater than a year earlier by the second quarter.

Since 1960, the uptrend in the first quarter rate of lay has been checked. This appears to be due in part to the change to an older January 1 laying flock. However, unusually severe wintry weather in January-March of last year also limited production per layer. At 51.9 eggs, the first quarter rate of lay in 1963 was down 1 percent from the 1960-62 average. On January 1, 1964 it was 1 percent higher than a year earlier. Barring a repetition of the extreme weather of 1963, eggs per layer in the first quarter of 1964 will probably be up at least 1 percent from the like 1963 period. There is little basis for expecting much of a year-to-year change in output per layer in the second quarter. Over the last couple of decades the rate has increased very little during these flush production months.

After midyear, the size of the Nation's laying flock and the volume of egg production will depend largely on the number of egg-type chicks hatched in January-June. A recent analysis revealed that the number of chicks hatched during this period is closely related to egg-feed price relationships during December through April. Even when these findings are tempered by allowing for the effect of strong expansionary pressures stemming from changes in technology and industry organization, prospects still are that somewhat fewer egg-type chicks will be hatched in the first half of 1964 than in the same period of 1963. The decline, however, is not likely to exceed 5 percent.

Such a reduction in the hatch would probably cause the number of layers to move from above to below the year-ago level by next fall. Egg production, however, probably will continue higher for a month or 2 longer because the rate of lay will probably continue to rise.

Egg-Type Chicks Shed Light on Flock Replacement Picture

Changes in the number of layers on farms reflect the addition of new birds and the elimination of older ones through mortality, culling, and flock disposition. Despite some reduction in the seasonality of the egg-type chick hatch in recent years, most of the new layers are still added in the fall. In 1960-62, hatcheries turned out 54 percent of the year's egg-type chicks in March-May compared with 64 percent this period in 1955-57. Most layers from these chicks come into production 5 or 6 months later. The rate at which layers are taken out of production is not as seasonal. Consequently, the size of the Nation's laying flock builds up in the second half of the year. Also during this period, changes in the number of flock replacement chickens raised are

most noticeable in year-to-year changes in layer numbers. In the first half of the year the number of layers is mostly a function of the January 1 chicken inventory.

Two statistical series provide a measure of the new birds added to laying flocks. The first is the annual estimate of flock replacement chickens raised. It is now released early each summer. This series, dating back to 1929, excludes broilers but does include some young chickens other than layers. Before the practice of buying sexed pullets became widespread, chickens raised included many cockerels raised for meat along with the pullets. Reported purchases of pullet and cockerel chicks indicate that 59 percent of the chicks purchased were females in 1946 compared with 82 percent in 1961.

The second and newer series mentioned earlier--the monthly hatch of egg-type chicks--originated in 1955. Half the number of such chicks hatched provides a more precise indicator of the inputs into the Nation's laying flock than chickens raised which contain an unspecified number of cockerels. Also, monthly hatches give a continuous indication of birds that will come into production 5 to 6 months later whereas chickens raised becomes available only once a year and gives no breakdown within the year.

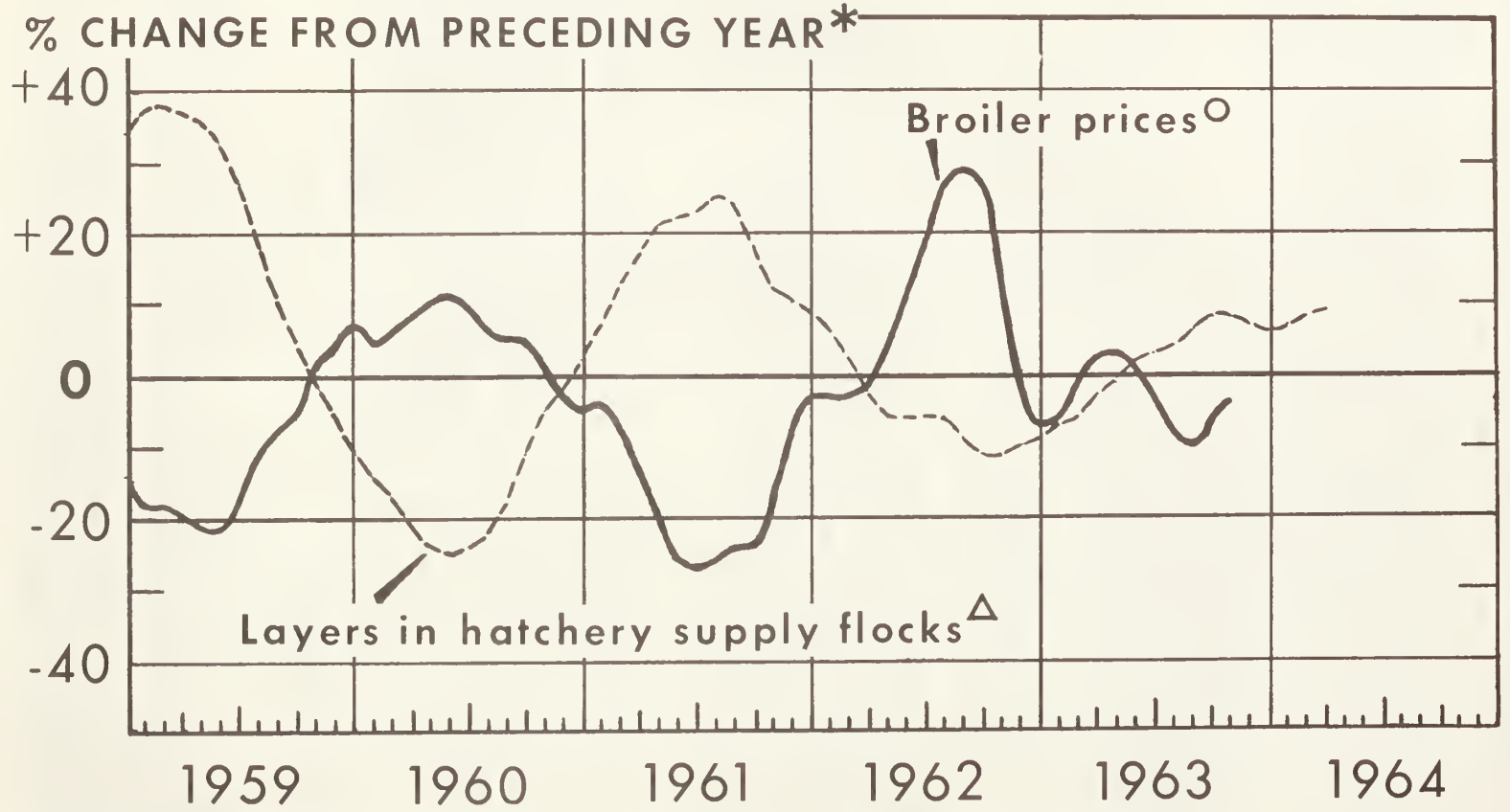
The greater detail provided by the hatch of egg-type chicks has revealed a significant change in the seasonal pattern of flock replacements. Some of the egg-type hatch has shifted from February-April to the last half of the year. This means fewer new pullets are now coming into production in late summer and early fall. Between 1955-57 and 1960-62, the average annual number of egg-type chicks declined to 502 million from 611 million. However, the average number of chicks hatched dropped 146 million in the first half of the year and increased 37 million in the second half.

The more even distribution of chicks hatched by months has reduced the seasonality in layer numbers and has lead to a somewhat older laying flock at the beginning of the calendar year. In 1955-57, the number of layers on farms increased from a low of 279 million in July to a high of 332 million in December. In 1960-62, the July-December rise in layer numbers also started at 279 million but only reached a peak of 309 million. The proportion of hens among potential layers on January 1 for the 1955-57 period averaged 32 percent compared with 37 percent in 1960-62, reflecting the large decline in spring-hatched chicks. This change in the composition of the laying flock appears to have dampened the uptrend in the first quarter rate of lay in recent years.

Expanded Potential Threatens Overproduction of Broilers

The broiler industry's potential to produce expanded rapidly in 1963 and is still increasing. Similar buildups in potential led to prolonged periods of extremely depressed broiler prices in 1959 and 1961. The current expansion shows up in 2 statistical series. Each series measures changes in layers added to the Nation's broiler hatching egg-supply flock. The first is chickens for broiler hatching egg production tested for pullorum disease by official State agencies. The second is pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery

BROILER PRICES AND LAYERS IN HATCHERY SUPPLY FLOCKS



✱ FLUCTUATIONS IN MONTHLY DATA REDUCED THROUGH THE USE OF 3-MONTH MOVING AVERAGES.
○ AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY U. S. PRODUCERS FOR BROILERS.
△ SUM OF PLACEMENTS OF PULLET CHICKS FOR BROILER HATCHERY SUPPLY FLOCKS IN PREVIOUS 5 TO 12 MONTHS.

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supply flocks. The latter series indicates a hatchery supply flock for January-May 5 to 10 percent larger than in the same period of 1963. Since it takes 3 months to move from a hatching egg to a marketable broiler, larger industry capacity may be a problem throughout most of 1964. See tables 18 and 19.

In the highly integrated broiler industry, hatchery supply flocks are not expanded in a vacuum but as a part of a production and marketing complex. This means that increases in hatchery supply flocks are planned for--that is, accompanied by increases in capacity or fuller use of the existing capacity of other production and marketing facilities. Such increases may occur by adding new facilities, by the reactivation of older facilities, or by the recombination of facilities into more balanced operations.

The enlargement of production potential generates strong pressures for expanded broiler production. The reason for this is that firms, in the short run, once having invested in hatching supply flocks and other facilities, tend to continue operating at a high level even when prices fall a little below variable costs. By so doing, firms strike a balance between minimizing loss and retaining their better growers and outlets for ready-to-cook broilers. Sharp reductions in output in the short run occur when prices drop far below variable costs, or when prices remain below total costs long enough to exhaust the firm's financial resources. Once a buildup in the industry's production capacity occurs, individual firms usually have little choice except to attempt to weather the economic storm.

The long-run downward adjustment in production potential which is easiest to make is the reduction in the number of broiler breeders. This usually requires about 6 months to begin taking effect. This is the time required to bring a layer into hatching egg production and, hence, the time required to change the rate of flow of new layers into hatchery supply flocks. Adjustments made now in the Nation's hatchery supply flock, therefore, would not begin to materially affect the situation until late in 1964.

Broiler Prices Break Sharply in December

Pressures for lower broiler prices began to show up in the second half of November. They seemed to stem from the continuation of more plentiful supplies of red meat and a larger than expected accumulation of turkeys in hands of processors and retailers during the holiday period. Both factors appear to have contributed to less featuring of broilers by grocery stores and to a buildup in the on-the-farm reservoir of live broilers. Prices for broilers began declining in late November and early December even though producers were holding birds off the market. When the withheld birds were eventually sent to market in the 2 weeks before Christmas, a sharper reduction in prices occurred. In Georgia and in most other areas in the Southeast, price quotations for broilers at the farm held at 13½ cents per pound in November 1-28 slid to 13 cents on November 29, to 12½ cents on December 5, and fell sharply to 11 cents on December 19.

In North Carolina the quotation dropped to a low of mostly 10½ cents in December 13-19. After Christmas, prices in the Southeast recovered to 12½ cents per pound and, by mid-January, had advanced to 13½ cents, firming to 14 cents in Georgia on January 15. The Georgia price was the same as a year earlier. At the lows around mid-December, prices quoted were 2 to 3 cents below the 1962 level. The U. S. average price received for broilers in December, which in the current year is based on prices in the first half of the month, was 13.2 cents per pound compared with 14.5 cents per pound a month and a year earlier.

The liveweight of federally-inspected slaughter of young chickens went from 22 percent below a year earlier in the 2 weeks ended December 4 to 18 percent above in the 2 weeks ended December 18. In the 3 weeks ended January 9, slaughter was 5 percent greater than in the same period of 1962.

For the fourth quarter as a whole, liveweight slaughter was (about the same) as the 1,482 million pounds in the year-earlier period. A decline in the numbers of broilers offset an increase in the average weight per bird. During this period, prices to U. S. producers for broilers averaged 13.9 cents per pound compared with 14.5 cents in October-December 1962. Exports of broilers in October-November 1963 totaled 24 million pounds compared with 20 million in the same months of 1962. Substantially larger sales to other countries more than offset sharply reduced shipments to the Common Market. The commercial production of red meat in October-November 1963, at 5,287 million pounds, was up 263 million pounds from a year earlier.

Late in November the number of chicks placed in 22 reporting States began climbing sharply above a year earlier. In the 3 weeks ended December 28, placements were up 10 percent from the 1962 level. Since then egg settings in 22 States have been reduced and were only 2 percent higher in the week ended January 11. Because of expanded hatchery activity, the number of broilers marketed in the first quarter is likely to be about 6 percent greater than in January-March 1963. Supplies of red meat are expected to continue larger than in 1963. No significant change in the export situation for broilers is likely. This suggests that U. S. broiler prices in the first quarter may average below the 15.3 cents of a year earlier. Competition from red meats is expected to lessen in the 2nd and 3rd quarters but beef supplies throughout the year will probably continue at or near record levels.

Foreign Trade Developments

Effective January 1, 1964, the supplemental levy on imports of U. S. broiler by West Germany and other Common Market countries was increased nearly 0.6 cent per pound. Total charges on U. S. broilers to West Germany were thereby raised to 12.8 cents per pound.

The United States continued to make representations to the EEC regarding the high poultry tariff rate which was put into effect in August 1962. In order to redress the balance in trade concessions between the United States and the EEC caused by the higher poultry tariffs, the United States notified the

Executive Secretary of GATT that it would suspend tariff concessions to the Common Market on $26 million of trade. This was in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement. In implementing its action, the United States, in early January, raised tariffs on imports of brandy, passenger trucks, dextrin, and starches. The EEC recently accounted for 94 percent of U. S. imports of these products.

USDA Winds Up Broiler Purchasing Program

USDA purchases of young chickens (broilers) in 1963 for distribution to schools participating in the National School Lunch Program totaled 50.1 million pounds at a commodity cost of approximately $14.9 million. Weekly purchases started August 16 and ended December 18 with final shipments scheduled by February 1, 1964. In 1962, over a longer period (August 3-December 28), USDA bought 60.0 million pounds for nearly $18.0 million. Government purchases of broilers were initiated in 1961 and during that year totaled 44.8 million pounds at a cost of about $13.4 million. The 1961 purchases were made under 2 programs: An introductory program in March, and a second and larger program from August 3-December 7.

The Government bought the frozen cut-up broilers in 1961-63 with funds provided under Section 6 of the National School Lunch Act. These purchases were made to help participating schools meet the protein requirements of the National School Lunch Program. For the children taking part in the Program, the chickens purchased represented 8 servings during the 1962 school year, and 7½ servings for the present school year. In each of these years, purchases accounted for nearly 1 percent of the Nation's annual broiler production.

Turkey Price Rise Limited During Holiday Period

Prices to U. S. producers for turkeys in 1963 averaged about 22.2 cents per pound compared with 21.6 cents in 1962. In the first quarter prices were 2.8 cents per pound above the 1962 level, but as the year progressed, the margin in favor of 1963 narrowed. In the last 4 months of 1963--the period when over half the crop was marketed--prices averaged 22.6 cents per pound, up only 0.3 cent from the like months of 1962. Although prices rose seasonally during the main marketing period--from 21.6 cents in August to 22.9 cents in November and December--the increase was less than the advance from 20.2 cents to 23.0 cents in 1962. The usual sharp November-to-December upturn did not materialize in 1963 because the holiday demand was not as strong as expected.

Trade reports indicate that after the tragic event of November 22 turkeys backed up in the hands of processors and retailers. Accumulation of stocks, in turn, led to price concessions to encourage a greater movement of turkey into consumption. Cold storage holdings of turkey on January 1, 1964, totaled 216 million pounds compared with 203 million pounds a year earlier.

Per Capita Turkey Consumption Down a Little in 1963

Because of a 60-million pound smaller carryin and a 13-million larger carryout of ready-to-cook turkey, total turkey supplies and consumption in 1963 were down moderately from 1962 even though production was larger. The weight of live turkeys slaughtered under Federal inspection in 1963 was up between 4 and 5 percent from 1962-an increase in the average liveweight per bird accounted for about 1½ percent of this.

Civilian per capita turkey consumption in 1963 is currently estimated at 6.7 pounds, down from 7.1 pounds in 1962 and the record 7.5 pounds in 1961. About 2.3 pounds per capita were consumed in January-August and 4.4 pounds in September-December. See table 26.

Since 1955, per capita turkey consumption in January-August has increased 53 percent or from 1.5 pounds to 2.3 pounds. The comparable expansion in September-December use has been 26 percent or from 3.5 pounds to 4.4 pounds. Thus, much of the increase in turkey consumption over the last several years has occurred outside the Thanksgiving and Christmas period. In 1963, about 34 percent of the annual civilian disappearance of turkey took place in January-August compared with 30 percent in 1955.

Over the next few years turkey consumption will probably continue to expand more rapidly percentagewise in spring and summer than in other seasons. Turkey prices to consumers are expected to continue downward as a result of further reductions in production and marketing costs and continued strong pressures toward expanded output. At the lower price levels turkey will offer other high protein foods greater competition. Much of the increase in use will probably be in the form of convience products, such as frozen prepared dinners and turkey rolls, as has been true in recent years. Supporting this expectation is the impressive gain in 1963 in turkey processed beyond the ready-to-cook stage. Data from federally-inspected poultry plants for January-November 1963 show that 171 million pounds of turkey were further processed--28 percent more than in the same months of 1962 and 83 percent more than in the comparable 1961 period. The 171 million pounds represent 17 percent of all turkey meat certified in January-November last year, compared with 14 percent in the same period of 1962.

Some Expansion in Turkey Production is in Prospect for 1964

The 1964 turkey crop is expected to be slightly to moderately larger than the 92.7 million birds raised in 1963. A somewhat more profitable year for turkey producers in 1963 than in 1962 has provided the impetus for the larger crop. Prices received for turkeys in 1963 averaged about 22.2 cents per pound, up 3 percent from 1962. The higher price together with a rise in production efficiency may have more than offset higher feed prices, resulting in improved net returns to producers.

Turkeys tested for pullorum disease in July-December 1963 totaled 2.8 million, the same as in this period a year earlier. Testings by breeds reveal a continuation of the shift to the heavy white-feathered birds. Processors prefer these birds because they dress out with fewer noticeable pin feathers. Producers like them because they can be marketed light as broiler-fryers or carried to maturity depending on marketing conditions. The number of heavy white breeds tested were up 164 thousand or 16 percent and light breeds (mostly Beltsville Small Whites) were up 22 thousand or 15 percent.

Pullorum testings suggest that the number of turkey breeders for early 1964 will be the same to slightly smaller than the number previously intended by owners of breeder flocks in mid-October 1963. At that time flock owners reported plans to keep 1 percent more breeders for the 1964 hatching season than they had for the 1963 season. Nevertheless, the number of breeder hens is not expected to be small enough to hold the number of turkeys raised in 1964 below the 1963 level. A more than offsetting increase in turkeys raised per breeder is likely. Only 24.0 turkeys were raised per breeder turkey in 1963, down 4 percent from 1961 and down 6 percent from 1960.

Poult production, although extremely low seasonally, has been running higher than a year earlier since last October. The number of poults hatched in the last quarter of 1963 totaled 5.7 million, up 1.0 million from the same 1962 quarter. And on January 1 the number of eggs in incubators for poult production was up 19 percent from the year before.

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Costs and Returns Broiler Farms, Georgia, 1962

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SUMMARY

Net farm income in 1962 for typical Georgia broiler growers averaged $777 per farm, about the same as a year earlier. Increased broiler production and a slightly higher contractual return in 1962 were offset by increased operating expenses compared with a year earlier.

In 1962, contractual broiler returns averaged about $68 per 1,000 broilers sold (2.06 cents per pound), a slight increase compared with a year earlier. In addition, these broiler growers also had incomes from minor farm enterprises, such as beef animals, hogs, and corn produced primarily for livestock.

In 1962, total cash expenditures averaged $1,912 per farm. This appears relatively small, but most of the broiler enterprise inputs are furnished by broiler contracting firms. This is about $100 below a year earlier when broiler house construction was higher. However, gross farm operating expenses were slightly higher in 1962 due to increased quantities of variable inputs purchased at higher prices.

Off-farm employment by operator and family members is fairly common on these farms. A survey indicated that over one-half of the operators or family members worked off the farm in 1962. Another one-fifth of the growers received either social security, veterans, or disability payments. Gross off-farm wages and other sources of nonfarm income averaged about $1,459 per farm. The relatively-small sizes of the broiler and other farm enterprises permitted the typical grower or members of his family to seek off-farm employment.

Costs and Returns, Broiler Farms, Georgia 1962

Net farm income on these farms averaged about $777 per farm in 1962. This was the same as a year earlier but about 15 percent below the 1957-59 average of $911 per farm. Contractual returns per bird and net farm income for Georgia growers averaged considerably less than for typical contract broiler growers in Maine and Delmarva. Incomes in 1962 averaged about $4,137 and $5,542, respectively, for typical Maine and Delmarva growers.

The Broiler Enterprise

Gross returns from broilers in 1962 averaged $1,758 per farm, $80 more than a year earlier. This was due to an increase of 3 percent in broiler production and of 1 percent in the contractual payment. Broiler returns for these growers comprised about four-fifths of total cash receipts from farm operations from 1950 to 1962.

These growers provided buildings, equipment, labor, and some of the variable inputs, such as fuel and litter. In return, they received a contractual income for growing the broilers. The nonfarm contracting firms, on the other hand, furnished feed, chicks, medicine, and management and diagnostic service, retained ownership of the broilers, made most of the marketing decisions, and assumed out-of-pocket losses. Firms offering broiler contracts consisted of hatcheries, feed and supply dealers, feed mills, and poultry processors.

Type of Contracts

In 1962, broiler contract returns averaged about $68 per 1,000 broilers sold (including all allowances, profit, etc.) compared with $67 a year earlier. The payment on a per-pound basis averaged 2.06 cents for broilers sold in 1962 compared with 2.04 cents in the previous year. The farm price of broilers in Georgia increased about 9 percent from 1961 to 1962. Retail prices paid for broiler mash or prices paid for broiler chicks did not change appreciably. Costs of feed and chicks (major items supplied by the broiler contracting firms) remained about the same in 1961 and 1962. However, adjustments in the payment schedule of many broiler contracts resulted in a smaller percentage increase in returns to growers than was experienced in certain other areas.

Because of the large number of broiler contracting firms in Georgia, better growers had ample opportunity to shift to another firm if they were dissatisfied with a particular company or type of contract. Four major groups of contracts, with certain variations, were employed. One feature common to all contracts was that condemnation losses were charged back to the grower. The liveweight equivalent of post and antemortem condemnation losses were subtracted from the liveweight production of that particular flock in calculating the contractual return.

Under one type of contract the effect of low broiler prices was shared by the growers. The contract provided for the minimum payment to drop from 2 cents to 1½ cents per pound of broiler sold when the farm price went below 15 cents per pound. In 1962, the farm price for broilers in Georgia averaged below 15 cents per pound for 8 months. Thus, the base payment for average weight birds during these months would have averaged about $50 per 1,000 broilers instead of $66 per 1,000 broilers. However, growers usually received fuel allowances and some other minor considerations at the lower contractual payment.

Some growers operate with a type of contract that is not influenced by the market price of broilers. Such contracts provide for a payment of 2 cents per pound of broiler sold with a feed conversion factor which may increase or decrease this base rate. Some growers under this plan have to pay costs of catching and loading broilers. However, the gross payment per pound of bird will average higher than for other flocks with similar selling prices and flock performance.

Some contracts are based strictly on a straight feed conversion factor with no market price involved. The payment ranges between 1 to 2½ cents per pound of broilers. The dealer may either give an allowance for fuel or supply

Table 1.--Organization, production, costs and returns, commercial broiler farms, Georgia, 1950-62

Item	Unit	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/
Land in farm	Acre	65	64	63	62	61	61	62	63	64	65	65	65	65
Cropland harvested	do.	11.55	10.46	9.37	8.50	9.76	7.25	6.46	6.41	6.36	6.10	5.55	4.85	4.35
Crops harvested:														
Corn	do.	7.35	6.76	6.17	5.80	7.56	5.15	4.41	4.41	4.41	4.20	3.90	3.50	3.10
Hay	do.	4.20	3.70	3.20	2.70	2.20	2.10	2.05	2.00	1.95	1.90	1.65	1.35	1.25
Crop yields per harvested acre:														
Corn	Bushel	21.9	19.3	14.6	22.4	10.0	28.1	23.2	23.9	31.2	29.1	32.3	37.1	30.0
Hay	Ton	.63	.63	.70	.78	.68	.79	.93	1.06	1.18	1.27	1.24	1.35	1.34
Broiler house capacity, Jan. 1	Number	3,660	3,707	4,252	4,384	4,703	4,994	5,523	6,056	6,432	6,463	6,610	6,917	7,068
Broilers produced annually:														
Number	do.	10,312	10,455	12,294	12,878	14,218	15,692	18,311	20,503	22,548	23,197	24,114	24,979	25,850
Pounds	Pound	28,874	29,274	34,423	37,346	42,654	47,233	56,764	65,610	72,154	74,230	79,576	82,431	85,305
Tractors on farm	Number	.26	.32	.34	.43	.48	.48	.50	.56	.60	.64	.64	.64	.64
Total labor used	Hour	1,610	1,560	1,620	1,600	1,710	1,640	1,640	1,650	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,560	1,520
Operator and family	do.	1,550	1,500	1,550	1,540	1,640	1,560	1,570	1,550	1,600	1,590	1,490	1,430	1,380
Hired	do.	60	60	70	60	70	80	70	100	100	110	110	130	140
Total farm capital, Jan. 1	Dollar	6,150	6,800	7,810	8,120	7,890	8,320	9,210	10,610	12,320	14,260	14,980	15,490	16,580
Land and buildings	do.	4,290	4,650	5,360	5,610	5,370	5,690	6,320	7,330	8,550	10,010	10,700	11,180	12,150
Machinery and equipment	do.	1,290	1,480	1,630	1,770	1,910	2,070	2,330	2,690	3,050	3,330	3,430	3,440	3,530
Crops and livestock	do.	570	670	820	740	610	560	560	590	720	920	850	870	900
Total cash receipts	do.	1,268	1,302	1,516	1,484	1,616	1,786	1,693	1,876	2,147	2,013	2,077	2,142	2,201
Broilers	do.	961	991	1,232	1,191	1,280	1,475	1,352	1,493	1,702	1,576	1,668	1,678	1,758
Livestock and livestock products	do.	103	127	130	135	197	166	179	196	265	257	227	243	206
Crops	do.	132	99	67	67	40	27	32	33	23	9	18	45	54
Other, including Government payments	do.	72	85	87	91	99	118	130	154	157	171	164	176	183
Value of perquisites	do.	405	456	489	449	448	435	460	462	465	468	441	429	440
Change in inventory of crops and livestock	do.	68	82	25	52	-49	46	-10	7	52	-20	2	-5	-23
Gross farm income	do.	1,741	1,840	2,030	1,985	2,015	2,267	2,143	2,345	2,664	2,461	2,520	2,566	2,618

Continued-

Table 1.--Organization, production, costs and returns, commercial broiler farms, Georgia, 1950-62 -Continued

Item	Unit	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/
Total cash expenditures 2/	Dollar	1,012	991	1,208	1,208	1,291	1,511	1,740	2,061	1,904	2,037	1,860	2,011	1,912
Feed purchased and livestock expense	do.	174	176	204	207	230	244	276	309	342	356	364	377	385
Fertilizer, lime and other crop expense	do.	55	55	57	54	70	50	43	44	48	48	44	41	37
Machinery	do.	549	540	700	685	707	829	964	1,123	1,112	1,178	1,072	1,120	1,056
Farm buildings and fences	do.	153	138	159	171	189	280	345	447	257	296	208	283	221
Hired labor	do.	29	32	34	35	36	46	45	60	62	69	75	84	95
Taxes	do.	29	26	26	27	27	28	30	35	37	42	46	51	56
Other	do.	23	24	28	29	32	34	37	43	46	48	51	55	62
Change in inventory of machinery and buildings	do.	249	167	289	242	241	381	483	615	320	330	114	216	71
Total operating expenses	do.	763	824	919	966	1,050	1,130	1,257	1,446	1,584	1,707	1,746	1,795	1,841
Net farm income	do.	978	1,016	1,111	1,019	965	1,137	886	899	1,080	754	774	771	777
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars	do.	968	924	1,000	926	869	1,024	791	775	915	639	650	648	648
Charge for capital at current interest rates	do.	277	306	390	406	394	416	460	530	739	784	899	929	995
Return per hour, operator and family labor	do.	.45	.47	.47	.40	.35	.46	.27	.24	.21	-.02	-.08	-.11	-.16
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest	do.	252	279	320	333	323	341	378	435	505	585	614	635	680
Return per hour, operator and family labor	do.	.47	.49	.51	.45	.41	.51	.32	.30	.36	.11	.11	.10	.07
INDEX NUMBERS (1957-59=100):														
Gross farm income	---	70	74	82	80	81	91	86	94	107	99	101	103	105
Net farm income	---	107	112	122	112	106	125	97	99	118	83	85	85	85
Net farm production	---	60	60	66	69	72	80	88	94	103	103	105	108	107
Broilers produced annually	---	41	41	49	53	60	67	80	93	102	105	113	117	121
Production per hour of man labor	---	63	65	68	72	70	82	90	96	102	102	111	116	119
Production per unit of input	---	81	80	83	88	84	92	97	99	102	99	103	105	105
Operating expense per unit of production	---	80	86	88	89	92	89	90	97	98	105	105	106	109
Total cost per unit of production	---	94	101	102	101	102	96	96	98	98	104	104	103	106
Power and machinery (quantity)	---	57	58	65	69	73	81	88	96	100	104	103	103	102
Prices received for products sold	---	124	129	133	123	118	120	99	100	105	95	96	94	96
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor	---	84	86	90	92	89	90	93	98	100	102	103	104	106

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Feed, chicks, and medicines are supplied by the broiler contracting firms. Litter and brooder fuel are furnished by growers.

NOTE: Information presented here is on an owner-operator basis primarily for comparability between types of farms. Net farm income is the return to operator and unpaid members of the family for their labor and management on the farm and return to total capital. No allowance has been made for payment of rent, interest or mortage.

the fuel to growers. Such growers would probably use more fuel and thus provide a better environment in the broiler houses, especially during colder weather. This would tend to increase feed conversion efficiency and decrease mortality and condemnation losses and thus offset any additional fuel expenses incurred by the contractor.

Another type of contract specifies a minimum payment ranging between $40 and $50 per 1,000 birds. Those contracts include either a feed conversion factor and/or payment differential according to the selling price. Although, similar to the per pound minimum type of contract plus the differential payment, this contract generally is better for growers producing the lighter weight broilers which, in 1962, were exported in large volumes in the first half and sold to restaurants throughout the year.

Many variations are found among the major contracts in such items as supplying litter, bulk bins, and certain allowances for fuel. The minimum guarantee might also be influenced by the space allotted per bird. Firms that offer a higher minimum guarantee usually have nominal charges for catching and/or hauling the broilers. It is rather difficult to compare gross returns of various contracts in Georgia without considering feed conversion, selling price of broilers, fuel allowance, etc.

Income From Other Enterprises

Cash receipts from the sale of cattle and hogs averaged $206 per farm in 1962, about 15 percent less than a year earlier. Receipts from the cattle enterprise averaged $141 per farm in 1962 and varied in the last few years mostly because of changes in prices received. Marketings have remained fairly constant since 1959.

The cattle enterprise increased steadily between 1950 and 1959, and remained fairly constant from 1959 through 1962. This enterprise required a minimum of purchased feed and labor. The use of broiler manure greatly improved pasture and hay yields at no additional expense other than normal cleanout cost incurred by growers. In recent years, about two-fifths of these farmers kept a milk cow. Since many of these growers were employed off-the-farm, they fed and checked the broilers before and after regular work. They had little time for other regular chores such as milking. Growers who did not have a sizeable breeding livestock enterprise sometimes purchased feeder calves or yearlings to utilize home grown feed. The type of enterprise depended much on the grower's available capital, kind of off-farm employment, pasture and/or feed conditions.

Receipts from the hog enterprise have decreased steadily in the last few years since there has been a tendency to reduce or eliminate the hog enterprise. In 1963, about 40 percent of these operators had hogs compared with about 60 percent in 1959. The decline occurred mostly on farms with 5 or more hogs.

Farm Expenditures

Cash expenditures for these broiler operators were relatively low because most inputs for the broiler enterprise were supplied by the broiler contracting firms. Total cash expenditures and operating expenses on these farms in 1961 and 1962 were as follows:

Year	Cash expenditures	Operating expenses	Increase in inventory
1961	$2,011	$1,795	$276
1962	$1,912	$1,841	$ 71

This decrease in cash expenditures of $99 was due to a slow down in new broiler house construction in 1962. The additional purchases of buildings and equipment (more than is needed to replace normal depreciation) was subtracted to arrive at operating expenses. Most of the increase in operating expenses in 1962 may be attributed to larger quantities of variable inputs purchased and a slight increase in prices paid compared with the previous year.

Nearly all growers in this area furnish both fuel and litter which averaged $306 per farm in 1962. Although fuel and litter purchases comprised less than 5 percent of the total cost in 1962, these 2 items amounted to about 17 percent of the gross operating expenses on these farms in recent years. Contract growers in Maine and Delmarva have not furnished these items. Thus, broiler returns on a per unit basis should not be compared by areas until the cost of fuel and litter are subtracted from the contractual payment of these Georgia growers.

Fuel costs varied widely among farms due mostly to the time of year when broods were started and the number of broods produced annually. Other influencing factors were the width of broiler house, ventilation, insulation features, and quality and type of house construction. There appeared to be very little cost difference between L-P gas and coal (coke) for brooder stoves. The average cost per square foot of broiler housing on an annual basis averaged about 3.5 cents for each type in 1962. Brooding costs, using heating oil, averaged about 4.4 cents per square foot for that year. These 3 fuels accounted for 87 percent of all fuels used in brooder stoves. L-P gas was used by about twice as many growers as either of the other 2 fuels. Central heating systems (hot water and hot air types) usually heated by oil were installed in less than one-tenth of the newest buildings on each farm. Fuel costs for central heating systems averaged about the same as for L-P gas and coal with brooder stoves. Growers would have higher initial costs for installing such a system but reported about the same fuel costs as for brooder stoves. The central system probably helps to control building temperatures and prevent stress factors. Thus, some additional profits would be expected from better feed conversion, and lower mortality and condemnation losses.

Litter purchase and removal costs also varied considerably among these farms. The variation was due more to the number of clean-outs per year than broiler house capacity or prices paid. Most growers averaged about 2 thorough clean-outs per year. Some growers clean out thoroughly after 4 broods while others try to clean out after each brood. In all cases, broiler contracting firms required removal of wet and caked litter. Some hired labor and machine costs were involved with litter removal. The large portion of the hired labor on these farms was used during clean-outs. There are also expenditures for machine hire and/or custom work on farms not having equipment such as tractors, manure spreaders, etc. The frequency of clean-outs per year would influence these costs more than the size of the broiler enterprise.

Off-Farm Employment, Georgia, 1962

The need for additional income and better utilization of operator and family labor on these Georgia broiler farms is quite apparent from the low net farm income of $777 in 1962 per farm and only $911 for the 1957-59 average. Net farm income from these farms for 1951-62 also averaged considerably below those for most other typical commercial farms in the United States. Broiler growing for these Georgia farmers, many of whom were formerly growing cotton in a marginal production area, was more profitable in the early 1950's than currently. Contractural broiler returns to growers in Georgia from 1950-51 to 1960-61 declined from 3.36 cents per pound to 2.07 cents, and operating expenses per farm more than doubled. Thus, even with an increase of 280 percent in liveweight production between 1950-51 and 1960-61, net farm income for Georgia contract broiler farms decreased more than one-fifth.

A survey in north Georgia indicated that on about 57 percent of the broiler farms, operators and members of their family worked off the farm during 1962. On over one-third of these farms, operators reported nonfarm jobs. And on about one-quarter of the farms one or more family members worked off the farm. Another one-fifth of the growers, in addition to those reporting off-farm employment, reported nonfarm income such as social security, disability, or veterans payments.

Gross off-farm wages (wages before payroll deductions) for all farms surveyed for both the operator and his family averaged $1,250 per farm (tables 2 and 3). Other nonfarm sources of income consisted of social security, veterans, or disability payments, dividends, rent, etc., averaging $209 (table 4). Thus, gross off-farm wages and non-work sources of income averaged $1,459, about twice as much as net farm income on the typical Georgia broiler farm in 1962. The number of days of off-farm employment for all farms in 1962 averaged 60 days or 12 weeks (5 day work week) for operators and 53 days for members of his family. Even though more than 1 member of the family may have been working, gross wages and days worked were averaged on a per farm basis instead of a per person basis.

Growers who worked off farms in 1962 averaged about $2,440 for 195 days of work (39 weeks). See table 2. When the sum of these wages received were divided by the total number of farms in the survey, the average wage was $745 per farm. This was nearly as much as net farm income in 1962.

Table 2.--Off-farm employment and gross off-farm wages for operators on 167 contract broiler farms, Georgia, 1962

Item	Unit	Farms, without livestock	Farms, with livestock	All farms
Farms surveyed	Number	48	119	167
Operators reporting off-farm employment	Percent	44	33	36
Average number of days worked off-farm all operators in survey	Number	100	43	60
Average off-farm wages for all operators in survey	Dollar	1,412	476	745
Average number of days worked off-farm for operators reporting	Number	240	172	195
Average off-farm wages for operators reporting	Dollar	3,388	1,890	2,440
Average broiler house capacity per brood	Number	8,260	10,403	9,787

Table 3.--Off-farm employment and wages for family members, 167 contract broiler farms, Georgia, 1962

Item	Unit	Farms, without livestock	Farms, with livestock	All farms
Farms surveyed	Number	48	119	167
Family members reporting off-farm employment 1/	Percent	25	28	25
Average number of days worked off-farm for all farms in survey	Number	51	54	53
Average off-farm wages for all farms in survey	Dollar	416	527	509
Average number of days worked off-farm for members reporting	Number	204	214	211
Average off-farm wages for members reporting	Dollar	1,856	2,090	2,023

1/ More than one family member reported off-farm employment in many cases. Days worked and gross earnings are on a per farm instead of individual basis.

Table 4.--Non-work sources of income on 167 contract broiler farms, Georgia, 1962

Item	Unit	Social Security payments	Veterans and disability payments	Other 1/
Operators reporting	Percent	16	5	8
Average income for all farms in survey	Dollar	128	46	35
Average income for operators reporting	Dollar	825	1,273	582

1/ Income from land rent and other real estate, interest and dividends, net income from hunting and fishing rights, public or private assistance, assistance from family members not living at home.

Table 5.--Egg prices, selected dates, 1963, with comparisons

Item	Unit	1962-63					1963-64			
		Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 14	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 16	Jan. 15
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
U. S. average price received by farmers	Dozen	36.6	37.0	36.9	36.5	37.3	35.5	36.0	35.1	
Iowa, prices received by farmers 1/:										
Grade A, Large	do.	34	35-36	31-32	29-31	30-31	29-30	33-35	27-28	31-32
Grade A, Medium	do.	24-26	22-25	23	23-25	25-28	22-23	20-22	20-22	25-27
New York, wholesale prices										
Extras, mixed colors 2/										
Large, 65-70 percent A	do.	42½-44	45-46½	41-42	39½-40½	39-40	38-39	43½-44½	37½-38½	42½-44
Medium, 55-60 percent A	do.	34-35	33-34	34-35	36½-37½	37-38	31-32	30½-31½	31½-32½	---
Minimum 10 percent AA, white 3/										
Large	do.	42½-45½	48½-51	44-47	42-45	40½-43½	39-42	45-47½	39-42	45-48
Medium	do.	35½-37½	38-40	35-37	37½-39½	37-39	32-34	33-34½	34½-36½	41½-43½
Small (pullets)	do.	27-28	29-30	31-32	34-35	34-35	25-26	26-27	28-29	---
Frozen egg 4/										
Mixed whole egg, dark colored	Pound	28-30	28-30	27-29	29¾-30½	30½-32	29-31	28-31	28-31	29½-31
Yolk 5/	do.	59-61	60-61	60-61	60-62	62-63	58-61	58-61	58-61	58-61
Albumen	do.	13-14½	12-13½	13-14½	13¼-14½	15½-16½	17¼-18¼	16½-17½	16½-17½	17-18
Chicago										
Wholesale price, f.o.b.										
60-79.9%, A, weighted average										
Mixed colors, extras, Large	Dozen	39.13	43.05	38.00	36.64	37.59	36.67	41.35	36.31	40.82
Medium	do.	29.62	31.39	32.50	35.15	36.61	30.07	30.03	28.66	37.11
Future contracts:										
September delivery (closing price)	do.	33.50	32.70	33.55	33.95	34.05	33.10	33.20	33.55	32.95
San Francisco, price to retailers, cartoned										
Grade AA, Large	do.	40-46	41-47	43-50	40-46	43-49	43-50	44-51	45-52	49-55
Grade AA, Medium	do.	35-41	34-42	39-46	36-44	39-47	38-45	40-47	43-51	47-53

1/ "Mostly," except where otherwise stated.
2/ Midwestern.
3/ Nearby.
4/ Carlots, price for week including specified date.
5/ Highest color quoted.

Table 6.--Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, by months, January 1957 to date 1/

Item and year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		(a) Average for the month											
Average number of layers on farms													
1957	Million	333	325	316	305	294	284	280	286	300	313	321	324
1958	do.	321	314	307	299	290	284	282	288	301	315	324	329
1959	do.	327	321	316	308	297	286	281	286	299	311	317	319
1960	do.	316	309	302	295	288	281	276	277	285	295	303	308
1961 1/	do.	306	301	297	292	286	281	279	282	293	303	309	312
1962 1/	do.	310	306	303	297	290	285	282	286	295	303	308	308
1963 1/	do.	306	302	300	296	291	287	286	289	295	302	306	307
1964 1/	do.												
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1957	Eggs	1,606	1,543	1,862	1,872	1,919	1,772	1,718	1,621	1,491	1,489	1,459	1,588
1958	do.	1,664	1,537	1,806	1,861	1,933	1,796	1,757	1,660	1,530	1,564	1,548	1,632
1959	do.	1,676	1,612	1,908	1,911	1,963	1,828	1,798	1,701	1,565	1,580	1,542	1,661
1960	do.	1,719	1,667	1,851	1,873	1,969	1,850	1,816	1,736	1,601	1,600	1,561	1,649
1961 1/	do.	1,699	1,634	1,923	1,903	1,952	1,833	1,815	1,739	1,616	1,645	1,617	1,697
1962 1/	do.	1,713	1,618	1,902	1,901	1,972	1,859	1,840	1,757	1,646	1,680	1,637	1,706
1963 1/	do.	1,698	1,593	1,895	1,906	1,965	1,855	1,845	1,777	1,665	1,702	1,668	1,724
1964 1/	do.												
Total monthly egg production	Million												
1957	cases	14.9	13.9	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.0	13.3	12.9	12.4	13.0	13.0	14.3
1958	do.	14.8	13.4	15.4	15.4	15.6	14.2	13.8	13.2	12.8	13.7	13.9	14.9
1959	do.	15.2	14.4	16.7	16.3	16.2	14.5	14.1	13.5	13.0	13.6	13.6	14.7
1960	do.	15.1	14.3	15.5	15.4	15.8	14.4	13.9	13.3	12.7	13.1	13.1	14.1
1961 1/	do.	14.4	13.6	15.9	15.4	15.5	14.3	14.1	13.6	13.1	13.8	13.9	14.7
1962 1/	do.	14.7	13.8	16.0	15.7	15.9	14.7	14.4	14.0	13.5	14.2	14.0	14.6
1963 1/	do.	14.4	13.4	15.8	15.7	15.9	14.8	14.6	14.2	13.7	14.3	14.2	14.7
1964 1/	do.												
		(b) First-of-month											
Number of layers on farms													
1957	Million	337	328	321	310	300	289	279	280	292	309	317	324
1958	do.	324	317	311	304	294	286	281	283	292	309	320	329
1959	do.	330	324	319	312	303	291	281	282	291	306	315	319
1960	do.	319	313	306	299	292	284	278	275	279	291	299	307
1961 1/	do.	309	303	299	295	289	283	280	279	286	299	306	311
1962 1/	do.	312	308	305	301	294	287	282	283	289	300	306	309
1963 1/	do.	308	303	301	299	294	289	285	286	291	300	305	307
1964 1/	do.	307											
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1957	Eggs	51.8	51.9	58.3	61.9	63.0	60.8	57.3	53.5	51.0	48.4	47.8	49.6
1958	do.	52.9	54.5	55.3	60.8	63.2	61.5	58.2	55.1	52.0	50.0	50.9	52.4
1959	do.	52.9	55.2	59.9	63.2	64.0	62.6	59.3	56.6	53.1	51.3	50.7	52.2
1960	do.	54.9	56.0	58.9	60.6	64.2	62.9	60.0	57.3	54.7	52.0	51.2	52.8
1961 1/	do.	53.6	55.9	60.8	63.2	63.6	62.4	59.8	57.3	54.9	52.9	53.3	54.5
1962 1/	do.	55.0	55.4	60.2	62.5	64.2	63.0	60.9	57.8	55.5	54.3	54.1	55.0
1963 1/	do.	55.0	54.7	59.1	63.1	63.9	62.9	60.8	58.3	56.4	54.7	55.2	56.0
1964 1/	do.	55.3											
Daily rate of egg production	Million												
1957	eggs	175	170	187	192	189	176	160	150	149	150	152	161
1958	do.	171	173	172	185	186	176	164	156	152	155	163	172
1959	do.	175	179	191	198	194	182	167	159	155	157	160	166
1960	do.	175	175	180	181	187	179	167	157	153	151	153	162
1961 1/	do.	166	169	182	187	184	177	167	160	157	158	163	169
1962 1/	do.	172	170	184	188	189	181	172	164	160	163	166	170
1963 1/	do.	169	166	178	188	188	181	173	167	164	164	168	172
1964 1/	do.	170											

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 7.--Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 1960 to date*

Year and item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
1960													
Eggs produced on farms	15,092	14,319	15,542	15,356	15,753	14,442	13,936	13,344	12,672	13,117	13,144	14,092	170,809
Shell eggs to storage	116	41	-164	118	454	357	-81	-283	-263	-214	-173	-20	-112
Eggs broken commercially 1/	853	1,297	1,240	1,280	2,521	2,247	1,034	919	499	476	258	359	12,983
Eggs used for hatching	760	954	1,073	1,170	910	773	660	603	617	617	683	773	9,593
Balance	13,363	12,027	13,393	12,788	11,868	11,065	12,323	12,105	11,819	12,238	12,376	12,980	148,345
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	255	248	202	116	25	---	376	282	222	29	8	---	1,763
1961													
Eggs produced on farms	14,394	13,617	15,831	15,394	15,467	14,289	14,033	13,597	13,100	13,803	13,828	14,653	172,006
Shell eggs to storage	4	-31	2	27	160	127	-51	-34	-55	-80	-62	-44	-37
Eggs broken commercially 1/	792	797	1,100	1,726	2,088	1,977	1,302	1,059	772	801	790	786	13,990
Eggs used for hatching	861	1,155	1,260	1,167	910	823	731	635	621	627	677	787	10,254
Balance	12,737	11,696	13,469	12,474	12,309	11,362	12,051	11,937	11,762	12,455	12,423	13,124	147,799
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	---	345	642	186	421	382	108	---	---	---	---	---	2,084
1962													
Eggs produced on farms	14,708	13,736	15,961	15,653	15,872	14,656	14,395	13,919	13,439	14,114	13,947	14,561	174,961
Shell eggs to storage	-10	9	18	-4	267	75	-54	-93	-23	9	-74	-45	78
Eggs broken commercially 1/	812	938	1,457	1,562	2,277	2,230	1,713	1,238	815	704	584	534	14,865
Eggs used for hatching	801	1,102	1,197	1,153	907	823	747	699	741	737	737	789	10,433
Balance	13,105	11,687	13,289	12,942	12,421	11,528	11,989	12,075	11,906	12,664	12,700	13,283	149,585
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	---	---	112	340	278	338	138	---	---	---	---	---	1,205
1963													
Eggs produced on farms	14,369	13,333	15,736	15,656	15,867	14,733	14,594	14,208	13,625	14,244	14,136	14,675	175,175
Shell eggs to storage	-53	-35	22	5	144	74	-41	-27	-52	-17	-26	-44	-50
Eggs broken commercially 1/	650	737	1,333	1,860	2,169	1,850	1,481	1,175	778	725	629		
Eggs used for hatching	799	1,030	1,178	1,160	941	847	768	698	738	753	795	847	10,554
Balance	12,973	11,601	13,203	12,631	12,613	11,962	12,386	12,362	12,161	12,783	12,738		
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	---	---	---	155	298	280	45	---	---	---	---	---	778

1/ Excluding equivalent of Government purchases of dried or frozen egg.
2/ Shell equivalent. * 48 States.

Table 8.--Egg production on farms, and production of liquid egg, by months, 1962-63

Month	Egg production on farms				
	1962		1963		
	As reported	As a percentage of January	As reported	As a percentage	
				Of January	Of preceding year
	Mil. cases	Pct.	Mil. cases	Pct.	Pct.
January	14.7	100	14.4	100	98
February	13.8	93	13.4	93	97
February Adj.*	15.1	102	14.7	102	97
March	16.0	108	15.8	110	99
April	15.7	106	15.7	109	100
May	15.9	108	15.9	110	100
June	14.7	100	14.8	103	101
July	14.4	98	14.6	102	101
August	14.0	95	14.2	99	102
September	13.5	91	13.7	95	101
October	14.2	96	14.3	99	101
November	14.0	95	14.2	98	101
December	14.6	99	14.7	102	101
Total 1/	175.4		175.7		

Month	Production of liquid egg				
	1962		1963		
	As reported	As a percentage of January	As reported	As a percentage	
				Of January	Of preceding year
	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.
January	32.1	100	25.7	100	80
February	37.0	115	29.1	113	79
February Adj.*	40.7	127	32.0	125	79
March	62.0	193	52.7	205	85
April	75.1	234	79.6	310	106
May	100.9	315	97.4	379	97
June	101.4	316	84.1	328	83
July	73.1	228	60.3	235	82
August	48.9	152	46.4	181	95
September	32.2	100	30.7	120	95
October	27.8	87	28.7	112	103
November	23.1	72	24.9	97	108
December	21.1	66			
Total 1/	634.8				

1/ Totals obtained from unrounded data. * Increased 10 percent to compensate for short month.

Table 9.--Frozen egg, by types: Stocks and New York wholesale prices per pound in carlots, 1957 to date

Item	Year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Albumen:														
Stocks on first of month		Million												
	1957	pounds	28	26	24	26	33	43	53	56	52	46	39	32
	1958	do.	26	24	23	21	25	35	45	47	45	40	32	27
	1959	do.	22	19	18	20	27	33	40	39	36	33	29	24
	1960	do.	21	23	23	25	27	38	48	51	48	43	35	28
	1961	do.	22	19	17	17	20	26	29	29	27	23	20	16
	1962	do.	14	12	9	11	14	22	28	30	30	26	21	17
	1963	do.	13	10	8	7	11	17	22	23	22	19	16	13
	1964	do.	12											
Average price, first full week of month														
	1957	Cents	16¼	15½	14¾	14	14	12½	12½	12	14	14	15	17
	1958	do.	16¼	13¾	13	13½	14½	13	13	11½	11	11¾	12¼	12
	1959	do.	11¼	11	10¾	9	10¼	10½	11	10½	10¼	9¾	9½	9½
	1960	do.	9	8¼	8	8¼	10¾	9	8¼	7½	7	9	9¾	10½
	1961	do.	9¾	9	9	8½	9	9	9¾	9¼	10	10¼	11½	12½
	1962	do.	12	13¾	13	11½	11	11	11	11	11½	13¾	13	13
	1963	do.	13¾	15½	16¼	14	12¾	12¾	14¼	15½	17	17¼	17	17
	1964	do.	17½											
Yolk:														
Stocks on first of month		Million												
	1957	pounds	20	17	15	17	23	29	35	39	36	31	26	21
	1958	do.	15	12	11	10	15	26	38	37	35	30	26	20
	1959	do.	16	12	11	15	25	33	43	42	39	34	30	25
	1960	do.	20	18	19	21	21	28	38	39	37	32	27	20
	1961	do.	15	13	12	14	17	25	30	30	29	27	24	21
	1962	do.	19	15	12	15	18	24	28	30	31	31	27	22
	1963	do.	19	15	12	12	17	24	29	29	30	26	22	19
	1964	do.	16											
Average price, first full week of month 1/														
	1957	Cents	53	52½	51½	49½	52	51½	52½	2/	52½	53½	54½	2/
	1958	do.	2/	53½	58½	62	61½	62	62	61	61	61½	61½	64
	1959	do.	61½	61½	60½	53½	51½	50	53	54½	54½	52½	52½	50½
	1960	do.	52	50½	56½	59	63	64	64½	64½	64	64	66½	2/
	1961	do.	2/	69	68½	60½	60½	64½	64½	64½	64½	65	64	63
	1962	do.	62	62½	62	59	58½	58	58	58	59	60	60½	60½
	1963	do.	60½	62½	63	57½	56¼	56	57	58½	58¾	59½	59½	59½
	1964	do.	59½											
Mixed whole:														
Stocks on first of month		Million												
	1957	pounds	34	28	23	30	46	63	72	73	68	62	51	40
	1958	do.	29	23	21	17	23	35	46	50	48	44	33	24
	1959	do.	17	14	14	17	31	49	61	64	67	60	55	41
	1960	do.	33	30	33	33	37	50	65	71	68	61	49	36
	1961	do.	24	20	18	20	26	37	47	46	46	43	39	31
	1962	do.	26	21	18	20	27	37	52	58	56	53	47	36
	1963	do.	28	21	17	18	29	40	50	54	52	47	40	34
	1964	do.	26											
Average price, first full week of month 3/														
	1957	Cents	25¼	26½	26	26	26	25¾	24¾	26	28	29	30	32
	1958	do.	29¼	29	30½	31	31¾	30¼	31¼	29¾	30	29¼	30¾	31¼
	1959	do.	31	31¾	28¼	24¾	24½	24¼	25½	25	24¼	23¾	24¼	23½
	1960	do.	24¾	23	25¼	27¾	30½	29½	27¼	25½	27½	30½	32½	34½
	1961	do.	31¼	32½	32	30½	31½	32½	32½	32	32½	32½	31½	31
	1962	do.	28	31	30	28	27½	27	26¾	26¾	28	29	29	27¾
	1963	do.	29	31¼	32	29¼	28	28	27¾	29	29¼	30	29½	29½
	1964	do.	30¼											

1/ Highest color quoted. 2/ Insufficient wholesale sales to report prices. 3/ "Spring pack" whenever quoted separately prior to April 1961; thereafter, reported as whole dark colored. "Unclassified" frozen egg is not included in this table.

Table 10.--Shell eggs: Storage stocks, first of month, Mainland States, 1952 to date; selected storage centers, beginning of the week, February 1963 to date

Year or week	Mainland States, first of the month											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases
1952	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.0	0.4
1953	.2	.1	.2	.4	.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.8	.5	.3	.1
1954	.1	.1	.1	.4	.7	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	.8	.6	.3
1955	.2	.2	.3	.5	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.1	.8	.3
1956	.1	.3	.3	.3	.6	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	.7	.6	.5
1957	.3	.3	.5	.9	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	.9	.6	.3
1958	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.7	.9	.7	.5	.3	.2	.1
1959	.1	.1	.1	.1	.5	1.0	1.1	.9	.7	.6	.5	.3
1960	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.8	1.1	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.1
1961	.1	.1	1/	.1	.1	.2	.4	.3	.3	.2	.1	.1
1962	1/	1/	1/	.1	.1	.3	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1963	.1	.1	1/	.1	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
1964	.1											
	Selected storage centers, beginning of week											
Weeks	1964	1963										
First	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Second	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1
Third		1/	1/	1/	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Fourth		1/	1/	1/	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Fifth				1/			.2		.1			.1

1/ Less than 0.05.

Table 11.--Frozen egg: Storage stocks, first of month, Mainland States, 1952 to date; selected storage centers, beginning of the week, February 1963 to date

Year or week	Mainland States, first of the month											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1952	67	53	61	84	111	146	166	163	144	124	95	72
1953	50	35	42	65	99	132	160	153	133	110	87	61
1954	42	38	42	92	136	167	186	181	161	139	118	95
1955	75	66	63	84	126	171	194	195	180	155	128	101
1956	74	51	42	61	95	140	172	177	168	152	132	109
1957	87	75	66	78	108	140	167	177	165	147	124	99
1958	75	64	60	53	68	101	134	140	134	117	94	73
1959	57	47	46	55	85	119	149	152	149	135	119	96
1960	79	75	78	81	90	122	157	166	158	140	114	87
1961	64	54	49	54	67	92	113	113	108	100	86	70
1962	61	49	40	48	60	85	111	122	120	113	98	77
1963	61	47	38	38	58	83	103	108	105	95	80	68
1964	55											
	Selected storage centers, beginning of week											
Weeks	1964	1963										
First	35	31	24	25	42	56	71	76	72	62	53	44
Second	33	30	23	27	46	61	73	75	70	60	49	42
Third		28	23	29	50	64	74	75	68	58	48	40
Fourth		27	23	34	53	68	76	73	66	55	45	38
Fifth				38			76		64			36

Table 12.--Number of farm chickens: On hand January 1, lost, raised, and slaughtered during the year, 1950-64

Year	On hand January 1						Lost during the year 1/	Raised	Slaughtered
	Potential layers				Other chickens	Total			
	Hens	Pullets		Total					
		Laying	Not yet laying						
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
48 States:									
1950	137	255	32	424	33	457	85	620	561
1951	141	229	29	399	32	431	83	623	544
1952	136	231	30	397	29	427	88	561	502
1953	135	215	23	373	25	398	84	548	465
1954	116	231	24	371	26	397	85	540	461
1955	111	233	25	369	22	391	84	459	382
1956	122	212	27	361	23	384	85	471	378
1957	120	218	32	370	22	391	84	394	327
1958	129	195	32	356	19	374	77	421	332
1959	121	209	37	367	20	387	75	386	329
1960	127	193	32	352	18	369	69	332	272
1961	133	176	34	343	18	361	64	345	275
1962	130	182	38	349	18	367	61	317	260
1963	134	173	39	346	18	364	(61)	313	(250)
1964	307*		42	348					
50 States:									
1961	133	176	35	344	18	362	64	346	275
1962	130	182	38	350	18	368	61	318	260
1963	134	174	40	347	18	365	(61)	314	(250)
1964	307*		42	349					

1/ Less during the year of chickens on hand January 1. *Hens and pullets of laying age.

Table 13.--Data relating to number of egg-type chickens on farms, by regions, 1961-64

Division	Hens and pullets on farms January 1					
				1964		
					Change from previous year	
	1961	1962	1963	Reported	Number	Percentage
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
New England	14,544	14,690	14,834	---	---	---
Middle Atlantic	39,966	38,306	37,214	---	---	---
North Atlantic	54,510	52,996	52,048	50,841	-1,207	-2
East North Central	55,822	55,085	52,734	51,278	-1,456	-3
West North Central	80,967	78,712	69,881	64,104	-5,777	-8
South Atlantic	47,963	50,770	53,734	57,644	+3,910	+7
East South Central	27,510	30,147	33,006	---	---	---
West South Central	28,163	30,420	30,694	---	---	---
South Central	55,673	60,567	63,700	68,156	+4,456	+7
Mountain	7,856	7,889	7,831	---	---	---
Pacific	39,898	43,165	46,259	---	---	---
West	47,754	51,054	54,090	56,447	+2,357	+4
Alaska and Hawaii	910	922	989	1,017	+28	+3
United States	342,689	350,106	347,176	349,487	+2,311	+1

	Egg-type chicks hatched July-December						Eggs in incubators Jan. 1, 1964 as a percentage of a year earlier
				1963			
					Change from previous year		
	1960	1961	1962	Reported	Number	Percentage	
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent
New England	6,927	8,335	8,553	7,485	-1,068	-12	131
Middle Atlantic	13,571	14,012	17,822	18,666	+844	+5	122
North Atlantic	20,498	22,347	26,375	26,151	-224	-1	---
East North Central	14,356	19,310	19,507	25,339	+5,832	+30	122
West North Central	4,503	5,923	6,372	7,464	+1,092	+17	139
South Atlantic	16,419	20,421	22,623	26,389	+3,766	+17	115
East South Central	6,166	9,299	9,828	11,305	+1,477	+15	119
West South Central	10,370	12,198	11,700	14,132	+2,432	+21	106
South Central	16,536	21,497	21,528	25,437	+3,909	+18	---
Mountain	2,018	2,367	2,261	2,196	-65	-3	104
Pacific	31,400	37,752	36,185	35,602	-583	-2	102
West	33,418	40,119	38,446	37,798	-648	-2	---
Alaska and Hawaii	---	390	593	523	-70	-12	---
United States	105,730	129,617	135,444	149,101	+13,657	+10	115

Table 14.--Broiler prices per pound, selected areas, January 1957 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual weighted average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	(a) U. S. mid-month average price received by farmers, live												
1957	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4	18.9
1958	19.9	20.4	21.4	19.4	20.3	21.1	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1	18.5
1959	17.0	16.8	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.8	16.1	15.6	15.4	14.9	14.8	17.4	16.1
1960	17.1	17.6	18.0	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	16.6	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.5	16.9
1961	16.4	17.6	16.6	14.9	14.0	12.8	12.4	12.7	11.8	11.8	12.4	15.2	13.9
1962	16.3	16.7	16.1	14.7	14.3	14.2	15.0	15.5	16.3	15.0	14.1	14.5	15.2
1963	14.6	15.8	15.6	15.5	14.8	14.4	14.7	14.4	13.9	13.9	14.5	13.2	
1964	14.1												
	(b) Del-Mar-Va., average price, live 1/												
1957	18.1	20.8	21.4	20.2	19.1	21.8	22.1	21.8	19.2	17.2	16.7	16.1	
1958	18.6	20.9	22.7	19.3	21.6	22.3	20.3	18.5	16.4	15.9	17.1	14.9	
1959	16.4	17.0	16.9	17.0	17.2	16.2	17.7	16.4	16.9	15.2	15.0	19.9	
1960	17.0	18.2	20.0	18.1	17.6	18.2	20.1	18.0	17.0	15.9	17.6	15.8	
1961	17.4	19.3	17.5	15.9	15.2	12.8	14.0	13.4	12.4	12.6	12.5	15.2	
1962	16.7	18.0	18.2	15.8	15.3	15.7	15.7	16.4	17.9	15.3	15.6	14.7	
1963	15.4	16.6	17.0	17.4	15.3	15.7	16.1	15.1	15.4	15.0	16.3	14.2	
1964	16.1												
	(c) North Georgia, price at farm, live 1/												
1957	17.0	19.7	19.7	19.0	17.5	20.0	20.0	20.0	17.5	15.7	15.4	15.8	
1958	17.5	19.0	21.0	18.2	20.0	20.0	19.8	17.0	15.6	15.2	16.1	14.2	
1959	14.6	15.1	15.5	15.8	14.9	14.5	15.5	14.6	14.4	13.8	14.0	16.2	
1960	15.6	17.3	18.3	17.5	17.3	16.8	17.2	16.7	15.4	14.7	14.9	14.6	
1961	15.4	16.7	16.0	15.0	13.3	11.1	12.2	11.9	10.6	10.4	10.9	13.8	
1962	15.0	16.6	15.9	14.2	13.0	13.6	13.5	14.5	15.2	14.1	14.6	13.1	
1963	14.0	15.0	15.0	14.7	13.2	14.2	13.6	12.7	13.0	12.5	13.5	12.8	
1964	13.2												
	(d) San Joaquin Valley of California, monthly average prices paid at ranch, live 2/												
1957	21.0	20.3	22.2	20.3	20.6	22.0	22.8	22.4	19.9	16.5	17.1	17.0	20.2
1958	20.8	20.9	23.9	21.0	21.2	22.0	20.5	19.1	16.3	15.9	17.3	15.5	19.5
1959	18.6	18.5	18.8	16.9	18.0	18.6	18.8	18.8	16.7	15.0	16.0	17.4	17.7
1960	17.6	18.4	19.8	20.2	19.0	18.9	19.3	18.5	17.5	16.8	16.8	16.7	18.3
1961	17.5	18.8	17.5	16.0	14.9	13.8	13.6	14.0	12.9	13.1	13.4	16.2	15.1
1962	17.8	18.2	17.6	16.1	15.7	15.8	16.8	17.3	18.0	16.6	16.2	16.2	16.9
1963	16.5	17.4	17.0	16.8	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.3	
1964													
	(e) Chicago, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), monthly average price												
1957	29.5	31.9	31.5	30.9	31.2	33.6	34.2	33.3	29.6	27.9	27.9	27.4	30.8
1958	32.8	32.7	34.5	31.8	32.7	33.8	31.7	29.3	27.4	26.4	26.6	25.3	30.4
1959	29.2	28.7	28.7	27.9	27.1	26.9	27.3	26.6	26.4	25.8	25.1	28.9	27.4
1960	28.8	29.8	30.5	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.6	28.2	27.0	26.8	26.5	26.1	28.4
1961	27.9	29.4	28.2	25.8	24.1	22.5	22.0	22.7	21.5	21.7	22.2	26.1	24.5
1962	28.0	28.8	27.8	25.8	24.8	24.8	25.9	26.6	27.9	25.8	24.9	25.0	26.4
1963	25.5	27.0	26.5	26.2	25.6	25.0	25.3	24.9	24.5	24.9	25.5	23.5	
1964													
	(f) New York, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), wholesale lots, monthly average price												
1957	32.7	33.9	33.9	32.8	33.7	35.7	37.4	32.8	32.5	30.5	30.0	29.5	33.0
1958	34.8	35.2	36.2	33.4	34.4	35.5	33.0	30.9	28.8	28.0	27.8	26.9	32.1
1959	30.9	30.3	29.5	29.0	28.2	28.6	29.3	28.1	28.5	27.4	27.2	30.8	29.0
1960	30.8	30.8	31.8	29.9	30.8	30.7	31.7	29.9	28.6	27.9	28.0	28.2	29.9
1961	29.2	31.0	29.3	27.1	25.8	24.0	23.7	24.7	23.4	23.8	23.4	27.7	26.1
1962	29.7	30.4	29.4	26.6	26.5	27.4	28.3	28.4	29.8	27.5	25.7	26.1	28.0
1963	27.0	29.5	28.3	27.9	27.4	27.1	27.5	26.9	26.4	26.9	27.3	24.5	
1964													

1/ First full week of month. 2/ Simple average of daily "mostly price."

Table 15.--Average price received by farmers for broilers and indicators of supplies of broilers and red meat, by months, 1955 to date

Year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted average of total
						(a) U. S. average price received by farmers for broilers, per lb.								
1955	Cent	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4	25.2
1956	do.	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6	19.6
1957	do.	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4	18.9
1958	do.	19.9	20.4	21.4	19.4	20.3	21.1	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1	18.5
1959	do.	17.0	16.8	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.8	16.1	15.6	15.4	14.9	14.8	17.4	16.1
1960	do.	17.1	17.6	18.0	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	16.6	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.5	16.9
1961	do.	16.4	17.6	16.6	14.9	14.0	12.8	12.4	12.7	11.8	11.8	12.4	15.2	13.9
1962	do.	16.3	16.7	16.1	14.7	14.3	14.2	15.0	15.5	16.3	15.0	14.1	14.5	15.2
1963	do.	14.6	15.8	15.6	15.5	14.8	14.4	14.7	14.4	13.9	13.9	14.5	13.2	
1964	do.													
						(b) Hatch of broiler chicks related to production in the given month 1/								
1955	do.				81.2	92.1	105.5	109.7	115.9	111.8	111.0	98.7	86.9	1,091.7
1956	do.	93.4	95.8	102.7	111.0	115.0	132.5	135.0	142.7	138.0	128.5	123.3	107.0	1,343.7
1957	do.	107.4	108.0	109.1	128.7	122.5	139.4	141.4	147.8	142.0	143.7	132.4	119.5	1,447.5
1958	do.	116.5	126.7	140.1	137.3	151.4	163.2	180.9	177.8	172.2	153.2	130.5	133.7	1,659.5
1959	do.	133.8	148.2	154.0	150.2	183.5	180.6	175.1	169.4	166.4	149.9	122.1	121.7	1,736.9
1960	do.	129.7	141.5	159.1	159.5	176.8	172.9	195.1	185.3	175.7	155.5	140.0	143.4	1,795.0
1961	do.	144.2	157.9	169.9	175.2	210.4	216.1	212.1	197.2	187.5	170.3	143.9	137.9	1,992.2
1962	do.	142.7	156.6	177.4	169.0	209.2	208.3	210.0	192.5	185.7	173.4	160.8	168.9	2,122.4
1963	do.	170.7	171.4	175.0	168.4	199.8	214.9	224.2	205.8	194.3	177.3	159.7	168.8	
1964	do.	174.8	186.0											
						(c) Commercial production of red meats								
1955	Million pound	2,192	1,854	2,176	1,929	1,964	2,001	1,815	2,158	2,227	2,324	2,398	2,433	25,471
1956	do.	2,474	2,182	2,264	2,107	2,147	2,059	2,078	2,136	2,070	2,511	2,411	2,204	26,643
1957	do.	2,439	2,027	2,098	2,041	2,166	1,917	2,099	2,084	2,098	2,405	2,097	2,096	25,567
1958	do.	2,268	1,807	1,907	1,984	1,948	1,934	2,011	1,939	2,119	2,314	1,965	2,182	24,378
1959	do.	2,241	1,980	2,084	2,153	2,018	2,064	2,145	2,003	2,253	2,402	2,245	2,429	26,017
1960	do.	2,401	2,162	2,326	2,110	2,245	2,244	2,032	2,321	2,312	2,315	2,301	2,247	27,016
1961	do.	2,336	2,045	2,379	2,103	2,398	2,332	2,080	2,343	2,257	2,493	2,420	2,252	27,438
1962	do.	2,502	2,110	2,388	2,210	2,421	2,257	2,220	2,361	2,129	2,619	2,405	2,268	27,891
1963	do.	2,560	2,218	2,463	2,468	2,515	2,249	2,356	2,395	2,439	2,783	2,504		
1964	do.													

1/ Through 1957 the figure shown is the hatch 3 months earlier; thereafter, it is the hatch 2 months earlier. Total for the year is actual broiler production rather than the sum of months hatchings.

Table 16.--Broiler-type chicks hatched compared with young chickens slaughtered under Federal inspection 1962 to date

Month	Broiler-type chicks hatched advanced 2 months					Young chickens slaughtered under Federal inspection					
				Percentage change from year earlier		Number			Liveweight		
	1962	1963	1964	1963	1964	1962	1963 Reported	1963 Percentage change from 1962	1962	1963 Reported	1963 Percentage change from 1962
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
January	142.7	170.7	174.8	+20	+2	123.4	150.6	+22	424.1	525.2	+24
February	156.6	171.4	186.0	+9	+8	112.5	122.6	+9	383.0	421.6	+10
March	177.4	175.0		-1		136.9	138.0	+1	470.9	477.6	+1
April	169.0	168.4		0		144.8	149.4	+3	501.2	524.3	+5
May	209.2	199.8		-4		175.4	166.3	-5	592.0	573.2	-3
June	208.3	214.9		+3		171.8	167.5	-3	580.8	569.9	-2
July	210.0	224.2		+7		164.5	181.1	+10	547.5	611.0	+12
August	192.5	205.8		+7		171.6	176.2	+3	573.1	593.6	+4
September	185.7	194.3		+5		138.8	154.2	+11	473.5	537.8	+14
October	173.4	177.3		+2		161.1	159.1	-1	562.2	562.8	0
November	160.8	159.7		-1		133.5	126.2	-5	472.2	449.5	-5
December	168.9	168.8		0		128.7			447.5		
Total	2,154.4	2,230.3		+4		1,763.0			6,027.9		

Table 17.--Prices of broiler-type chicks per 100, United States and Georgia compared with Georgia hatching egg price, 1962 to date

Month	Mid-month price for broiler-type chicks						Georgia broiler hatching egg price 1/		
	United States			Georgia			1962	1963	
	1962	1963 Reported	1963 Change from 1962	1962	1963 Reported	1963 Change from 1962		1963 Reported	1963 Change from 1962
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
January	9.80	10.80	+1.00	9.40	11.00	+1.60	59.40	70.80	+11.40
February	10.10	10.90	+.80	9.50	10.90	1.40	60.00	71.50	+11.50
March	9.82	10.90	+1.08	8.80	10.80	+2.00	54.75	71.75	+17.00
April	8.99	10.60	+1.61	7.60	10.10	+2.50	48.75	68.50	+19.75
May	8.67	9.80	+1.13	7.10	8.90	+1.80	46.80	62.00	+15.20
June	8.79	9.37	+.58	8.00	8.30	+.30	52.00	60.50	+8.50
July	9.40	9.32	-.08	8.90	8.30	-.60	59.00	59.80	+.80
August	10.40	9.72	-.68	10.20	9.20	-1.00	63.80	63.75	-.05
September	10.90	9.95	-.95	11.20	9.90	-1.30	67.75	65.75	-2.00
October	10.90	9.92	-.98	10.40	9.70	-.70	66.20	66.00	-.20
November	10.80	10.00	-.80	10.50	9.80	-.70	66.25	66.00	-.25
December	10.80	9.84	-.96	10.70	9.70	-1.00	68.75	64.25	-4.50
Simple average	9.95	10.09	+0.14	9.36	9.72	+.36	59.45	65.88	+6.43

1/ Simple average of weekly average data for all hatching eggs, reported by Georgia Crop Reporting Service.

Table 18.--Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks, by months, 1962 to date with comparisons 1/

Month	Total for the month				Cumulation relevant to breeder flock of given month 2/					
	Reported		Percentage of preceding year		Reported			Percentage of preceding year		
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
	Million	Million	Percent	Percent	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent	Percent
January	2.1	1.7	111	83	22.5	20.6	21.6	110	92	105
February	2.4	2.2	101	93	22.7	20.8	22.3	107	92	107
March	3.4	2.9	91	87	22.3	21.0	22.7	102	94	108
April	3.4	4.1	86	122	20.5	19.9	21.9	97	97	110
May	2.5	3.6	76	140	18.0	17.8	19.4	92	99	109
June	2.0	2.7	71	137	16.7	17.0		93	102	
July	2.3	2.1	97	94	16.4	17.3		96	105	
August	2.6	2.3	116	86	17.4	17.9		94	103	
September	2.3	2.5	114	106	18.5	19.4		91	105	
October	2.6	2.6	134	98	18.9	20.6		89	109	
November	2.3	2.1	122	93	18.9	20.7		88	110	
December	1.2	1.6	87	132	19.4	20.5		89	106	

1/ Includes expected pullet replacements from eggs sold during the preceding month at the rate of 125 pullet chicks per case of eggs. Data reported by the leading primary breeders of broiler replacement stocks.

2/ Totals obtained from unrounded data; sum of domestic placements 5-12 months previous.

Table 19.--Chickens tested for broiler hatching egg production, by months, 1961 to date with comparisons

Month	Total for the month					Cumulation relevant to breeder flock of given month 1/				
	Reported			Percentage of preceding year		Reported			Percentage of preceding year	
	1961	1962	1963	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent
January	2.8	2.7	2.7	99	97	18.0	18.8	17.6	104	94
February	2.1	2.3	2.3	111	96	18.7	19.9	18.3	106	92
March	2.3	2.2	2.4	94	113	19.7	20.5	19.1	104	93
April	2.1	1.9	2.0	87	106	19.9	20.1	18.8	101	94
May	1.6	1.4	1.7	87	126	19.1	19.1	17.8	100	93
June	1.2	1.5	1.1	127	71	17.6	17.5	16.4	99	94
July	1.6	1.7	1.6	101	96	16.4	16.3	15.8	99	97
August	2.2	2.3	2.1	103	94	16.0	16.0	15.9	100	99
September	2.4	2.6	2.3	109	89	15.6	15.9	15.6	102	98
October	3.1	2.5	3.1	80	126	16.6	16.0	16.5	96	103
November	2.9	2.3	2.6	78	117	17.2	16.1	16.6	94	103
December	2.6	2.0	2.4	78	119	17.7	16.3	17.1	92	105

1/ Includes the sum of current and preceding seven months.

Table 20.--U.S.D.A. purchases of chicken for National School Lunch Program, 1961-63

Period	Purchases: For the week	Purchases: Cumulative	Top paying price per pound	Cost of purchases: For the week	Cost of purchases: Cumulative
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
			Fresh frozen cut-cut young chickens		
1961					
Mar. 1-29	---	7,140	1/37.41	---	2,536
Aug. 3-Dec. 7	---	37,650	1/31.08	---	10,912
1962					
Aug. 3	1,860	1,860	33.20	583	583
10	3,030	4,890	33.05	951	1,534
16	2,940	7,830	32.89	923	2,457
23	2,220	10,050	32.69	693	3,149
30	1,680	11,730	31.06	520	3,669
Sept. 6	2,130	13,860	31.38	651	4,320
13	2,040	15,900	32.23	630	4,950
20	2,190	18,090	32.21	675	5,625
27	2,160	20,250	31.44	658	6,283
Oct. 4	3,840	24,090	31.49	1,156	7,440
10	4,050	28,140	30.77	1,183	8,622
18	4,140	32,280	30.69	1,206	9,828
26	1,110	33,390	30.69	329	10,157
31	1,500	34,890	30.67	443	10,600
Nov. 7	3,870	38,760	30.69	1,140	11,740
15	2,880	41,640	30.69	847	12,588
21	3,870	45,510	30.47	1,126	13,714
29	5,010	50,520	30.39	1,450	15,164
Dec. 6	3,150	53,670	30.73	920	16,083
13	1,140	54,810	30.89	340	16,423
20	2,130	56,940	30.93	630	17,053
28	3,060	60,000	30.97	910	19,000
			Canned boned chicken for distribution in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands		
1962					
Oct. 24	61.9	61.9	63.91	40	40
30	123.8	185.7	63.22	78	118
Nov. 6	123.8	309.5	63.40	79	197
13	247.6	557.1	63.31	158	355
			Fresh frozen cut-up chickens		
1963					
Aug. 16	1,500	1,500	30.89	440	440
22	2,340	3,840	30.84	684	1,124
29	2,880	6,720	30.71	845	1,969
Sept. 5	3,180	9,900	30.69	928	2,897
12	2,220	12,120	31.08	652	3,549
18	2,340	14,460	31.09	694	4,243
25	2,700	17,160	31.09	799	5,042
Oct. 2	3,030	20,190	31.08	902	5,944
9	3,000	23,190	31.09	895	6,840
16	1,380	24,570	31.10	412	7,252
23	2,250	26,820	31.25	674	7,926
30	2,700	29,520	31.49	810	8,736
Nov. 6	3,360	32,880	31.59	1,010	9,746
15	1,590	34,470	31.59	479	10,225
20	3,750	38,220	31.59	1,129	11,354
27	3,420	41,640	31.59	1,037	12,392
Dec. 4	2,850	44,490	31.59	864	13,255
17	2,760	47,250	31.39	831	14,086
18 2/	2,850	51,000	31.29	857	14,943
			Canned boned chicken for distribution in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands		
Oct. 16	158	158	63.95	100	100
23	158	315	64.24	101	201
30	210	525	64.27	134	335

1/ Simple average of weekly top paying prices. 2/ Program ended as of December 18.

Table 21.--Poultry marketed, certified under USDA inspection and canned or used in prepared foods, 1956-63 with comparisons
(Includes data for cover chart)

Item 1/	Unit	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	January-November 1962	January-November 1963
Young chickens or broilers:										
Broiler marketings	Mil. lb.	3,000	3,325	3,910	4,149	4,332	4,922	4,977		
Certified under USDA inspection:										
Quantity	Mil. lb.	611	734	1,008	3,431	3,699	4,287	4,361	4,038	4,236
Canned or used in prepared foods 2/:										
Quantity	Mil. lb.	16	23	38	52	102	78	87	80	95
Percentage of certified slaughter	Pct.	3	3	4	2	3	2	2	2	2
Mature or farm chickens:										
Farm chicken marketings	Mil. lb.	813	714	747	782	647	680	653		
Certified under USDA inspection:										
Quantity	Mil. lb.	239	223	262	393	372	398	401	362	372
Canned or used in prepared foods 2/:										
Quantity	Mil. lb.	147	156	162	156	192	217	219	200	230
Percentage of certified slaughter	Pct.	62	70	62	40	52	55	55	55	62
All chickens:										
Farm marketings	Mil. lb.	3,813	4,039	4,657	4,931	4,979	5,602	5,630		
Certified under USDA inspection:										
Quantity	Mil. lb.	850	957	1,270	3,824	4,071	4,685	4,762	4,400	4,608
Percentage of farm marketings	Pct.	22	24	27	78	82	84	85		
Canned or used in prepared foods 2/:										
Quantity	Mil. lb.	163	179	200	208	293	295	305	280	325
Percentage of certified slaughter	Pct.	19	19	16	5	7	6	6	6	7
Turkeys:										
Farm marketings	Mil. lb.	948	1,025	1,031	1,117	1,162	1,506	1,302		
Certified under USDA inspection:										
Quantity	Mil. lb.	575	700	747	883	948	1,256	1,097	969	1,022
Percentage of farm marketings	Pct.	61	68	72	79	82	83	84		
Canned or used in prepared foods 2/:										
Quantity	Mil. lb.	33	48	62	80	102	105	148	133	171
Percentage of certified slaughter	Pct.	6	7	8	9	11	8	13	14	17

1/ Quantities in terms of ready-to-cook weight.
2/ Through 1960 includes raw product cut up and packaged in plants other than those in which the birds were slaughtered and eviserated.

Table 22.--Consumption of broilers and turkey, by months, 1961 to date

	Broilers						Turkeys					
	Per capita			Total			Per capita			Total		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
January	1.8	1.8	2.3	332	336	422	0.2	0.3	0.2	28	49	40
February	1.6	1.7	1.8	284	308	334	.2	.2	.2	37	44	34
March	2.0	2.0	2.0	366	370	379	.3	.2	.2	53	41	28
April	2.2	2.1	2.2	397	383	412	.2	.3	.3	43	54	53
May	2.6	2.5	2.4	463	454	454	.4	.3	.3	65	57	56
June	2.7	2.4	2.4	478	438	450	.4	.3	.3	72	57	55
July	2.5	2.3	2.6	445	426	482	.4	.3	.3	73	61	63
August	2.6	2.4	2.5	464	450	466	.6	.6	.5	103	102	100
September	2.2	2.0	2.2	408	370	420	.7	.6	.7	128	113	124
October	2.3	2.4		411	443		1.0	.9		177	163	
November	1.8	2.0		326	364		2.0	1.9		357	341	
December	1.6	1.9		294	349		1.2	1.2		217	213	
Year 1/	25.9	25.6		4,667	4,692		7.5	7.1		1,351	1,294	

1/ Sum of months may not add to total for the year due to rounding.

Table 23.--United States broiler and turkey exports, total and to the Common Market, by months, 1962 to date

Month	Broilers							
	1962				1963			
	Common Market		Other countries	Total	Common Market		Other countries	Total
	West Germany	Total			West Germany	Total		
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
January	5,394	6,829	3,005	9,835	300	345	1,036	1,381
February	5,110	6,130	3,200	9,330	3,881	4,700	5,061	9,761
March	6,739	7,686	3,658	11,344	1,615	2,345	8,053	10,398
April	11,888	12,997	3,731	16,728	1,580	2,128	7,321	9,449
May	18,336	21,812	4,626	26,437	2,352	2,973	6,733	9,706
June	20,835	25,120	8,151	33,271	2,029	3,005	5,804	8,809
July	6,604	8,849	5,825	14,674	2,758	3,470	5,473	8,943
August	3,578	5,142	5,929	11,071	3,736	5,187	5,444	10,631
September	4,027	5,672	6,497	12,169	3,330	5,373	5,050	10,423
October	3,973	5,018	3,939	8,957	3,251	5,123	7,645	12,768
November	4,498	5,131	5,933	11,064	2,350	3,432	8,070	11,502
December	2,307	2,511	5,185	7,696				
Total	93,290	112,897	59,679	172,576				
	Turkeys							
January	1,766	1,852	257	2,108	787	850	231	1,081
February	1,621	1,927	310	2,237	1,908	2,415	413	2,828
March	1,541	1,712	384	2,096	757	956	556	1,512
April	840	937	298	1,234	277	612	260	872
May	2,839	2,905	501	3,406	162	314	266	580
June	1,954	2,114	960	3,074	505	554	255	809
July	1,085	1,232	740	1,972	651	936	351	1,287
August	330	894	1,000	1,894	2,416	2,886	648	3,534
September	3,606	4,279	1,226	5,505	4,425	5,324	693	6,017
October	5,009	5,676	707	6,383	4,899	6,158	1,422	7,580
November	3,392	3,904	903	4,807	1,933	2,534	972	3,506
December	1,134	1,471	664	2,135				
Total	25,117	28,903	7,950	36,853				

Table 24.--Turkey prices per pound: Selected series, by months, January 1958 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	(a) Average farm price, mid-month (live), United States												
1958	22.0	24.6	26.7	26.7	27.3	25.5	24.5	24.8	23.7	23.9	23.0	23.3	23.9
1959	23.8	24.4	23.4	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.2	21.7	22.4	22.4	24.9	29.5	23.9
1960	27.8	26.0	26.8	27.5	26.1	24.1	23.2	23.7	24.5	25.6	25.9	26.6	25.4
1961	25.2	23.9	23.6	22.1	21.4	20.4	19.5	19.6	18.2	17.3	18.0	18.5	18.9
1962	18.3	19.3	20.8	21.6	20.6	20.0	20.8	20.2	21.3	22.0	22.7	23.0	21.6
1963 1/	22.1	22.2	22.5	22.0	21.6	21.8	21.4	21.6	22.0	22.4	22.9	22.9	22.2
1964													
	(b) Live, heavy-type young toms, San Joaquin Valley, California												
1958	19.1	---	---	---	24.1	22.2	21.4	22.3	19.7	20.0	19.0	21.1	---
1959	24.2	---	---	---	22.6	25.4	23.6	20.5	21.6	22.2	26.0	31.2	---
1960	28.5	27.2	---	25.2	24.7	23.1	22.2	22.7	23.1	24.6	23.9	25.4	---
1961	23.3	21.4	21.2	19.5	19.1	18.0	17.6	18.4	16.2	16.3	18.0	16.9	17.7
1962	---	---	---	19.2	18.3	17.7	18.3	18.0	19.0	20.2	21.0	20.7	19.2
1963	21.4	23.0	22.4	20.5	20.6	22.9	19.9	19.1	20.5	21.3	22.1	21.2	
1964													
	(c) Live, heavy-type hens, San Joaquin Valley, California												
1958	23.8	---	---	---	31.5	27.4	25.5	25.5	23.3	24.3	22.9	23.2	---
1959	23.6	---	---	---	23.7	23.3	21.4	21.3	22.6	23.5	27.6	34.5	---
1960	29.1	---	---	29.6	26.7	24.6	22.7	24.0	25.0	27.3	28.2	33.1	---
1961	25.8	25.4	25.0	21.6	21.5	20.8	19.9	20.6	18.4	18.4	20.4	20.8	20.3
1962	---	---	22.4	23.7	20.7	20.5	20.4	19.6	20.2	22.6	24.7	25.2	22.0
1963	24.0	24.8	26.5	26.3	23.3	22.6	21.0	21.2	22.6	23.2	24.9	25.0	
1964													
	(d) Frozen eviscerated toms, heaviest weights quoted, New York City												
1958	39.8	39.7	39.5	40.2	42.5	43.0	41.9	41.0	40.6	41.6	40.5	40.8	40.9
1959	43.8	45.2	39.5	40.2	47.4	53.6	53.2	49.5	51.4	48.4	48.2	48.2	47.4
1960	47.1	46.0	47.1	48.4	48.2	46.6	43.7	41.9	42.5	41.8	42.1	41.2	44.7
1961	40.7	40.1	39.1	38.0	37.8	35.9	35.0	36.0	35.7	35.2	34.3	34.4	36.8
1962	35.2	37.3	38.9	38.6	38.0	37.0	37.6	37.0	37.5	39.6	38.7	37.5	38.0
1963	38.0	38.9	38.5	38.7	40.1	40.2	39.3	39.4	41.7	41.0	40.2	38.4	
1964													
	(e) Frozen eviscerated hens, 12-14 pounds, New York City												
1958	43.5	44.6	48.6	---	---	47.8	42.0	42.0	40.3	41.1	40.6	39.6	---
1959	40.1	40.6	48.6	---	38.4	38.1	36.7	36.3	36.9	38.9	43.0	49.2	---
1960	49.2	49.0	49.6	51.0	48.0	42.4	38.6	39.2	40.3	42.8	43.9	46.6	45.0
1961	45.2	44.1	43.6	39.5	38.0	34.9	33.1	34.8	32.8	33.5	34.2	33.8	37.3
1962	33.4	35.2	35.9	36.7	36.1	35.3	35.9	36.0	37.6	38.3	39.1	39.2	36.6
1963	39.5	39.0	38.5	38.2	38.2	38.2	37.1	36.9	37.5	39.1	39.9	38.6	
1964													
	(f) Live, Beltsville Small Whites, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia												
1958	24.9	28.6	30.8	29.3	29.6	27.4	24.4	25.0	24.3	25.5	25.7	24.3	---
1959	23.4	25.4	23.2	21.5	22.2	22.6	20.8	20.0	20.0	21.7	26.0	28.8	---
1960	24.8	30.0	28.2	27.8	27.2	23.8	22.9	24.2	25.0	28.2	26.4	25.3	26.1
1961	23.2	24.1	23.2	21.6	21.1	19.3	18.1	18.8	17.8	16.5	19.0	18.6	20.1
1962	---	---	23.6	23.6	20.9	20.3	22.1	22.0	23.4	25.6	24.6	23.9	23.0
1963	22.0	---	23.2	21.5	23.2	22.4	21.7	22.9	23.7	24.2	24.8	24.1	
1964													
	(g) Live, heavy-type toms, Iowa												
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.6	21.6	21.5	20.2	---	---
1959	---	---	---	---	---	23.2	24.5	20.7	23.0	22.4	25.1	---	---
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.8	24.2	24.3	24.1	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.1	17.2	14.6	14.3	14.4	---	---
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.0	20.3	20.5	20.8	---	---
1963	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.0	20.9	21.6	21.5	---	
1964													
	(h) Live, heavy-type hens, Iowa												
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.8	27.7	25.2	26.2	24.0	---	---
1959	---	---	---	---	---	22.7	21.7	22.0	23.0	23.9	26.1	---	---
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.4	26.4	28.5	29.0	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	18.2	19.3	16.3	16.2	16.4	---	---
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.0	23.2	23.4	23.9	---	---
1963	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.0	23.2	24.0	23.7	---	---
1964													

1/ Preliminary.

Table 25.--Turkeys: Storage stocks, Mainland States, first of the month, 1950 to date; and selected storage centers beginning of the week, February 1963 to date

Year or week	Mainland States, first of the month											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1950	127	138	129	113	93	77	64	47	37	43	77	108
1951	110	117	101	80	60	48	39	30	25	42	83	109
1952	107	116	107	93	72	63	56	46	44	71	142	158
1953	147	143	118	92	72	60	53	44	46	69	126	135
1954	122	125	109	97	79	69	57	48	51	78	141	147
1955	121	124	111	93	71	60	52	45	48	77	144	129
1956	95	96	83	64	49	41	36	36	53	98	197	194
1957	162	170	150	137	109	98	92	90	102	149	241	220
1958	177	179	154	131	105	84	80	79	104	161	255	208
1959	162	160	141	112	87	68	65	67	87	134	220	183
1960	149	142	124	105	87	74	67	71	113	186	282	210
1961	160	172	152	126	108	94	106	128	189	270	382	318
1962	263	251	219	191	156	132	121	123	160	233	340	265
1963	203	198	176	153	117	96	89	101	155	251	361	288
1964	216											

Weeks	Selected storage centers, beginning of the week											
	1964	1963										
First	134	131	120	107	80	67	61	68	96	156	211	171
Second	135	129	117	100	76	65	60	74	102	168	223	173
Third		129	115	93	72	62	60	80	114	183	220	166
Fourth		126	112	89	68	62	62	87	126	197	189	143
Fifth				85			64		141			136

Table 26.--Turkeys: Supply, distribution and average price received by farmers, selected periods, 1955-63

Period	Supply			Distribution					Average price received by farmers per pound 2/
	Production 1/	Beginning commercial stocks	Total	Ending commercial stocks	Commercial exports and shipments	Domestic disappearance			
						Military	Civilian		
							Total	Per capita	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Ct.
Jan.-Dec.									
1955	818	121	939	95	---	26	818	5.0	29.7
1956	957	95	1,052	162	---	30	860	5.2	28.9
1957	1,034	162	1,196	177	---	29	990	5.9	24.0
1958	1,038	177	1,215	162	5	32	1,016	5.9	24.7
1959	1,123	162	1,285	149	12	32	1,092	6.3	23.4
1960	1,162	149	1,311	160	24	31	1,096	6.2	25.6
1961	1,506	160	1,666	263	28	29	1,346	7.5	20.6
1962	1,302	263	1,565	203	37	34	1,291	7.1	20.9
1963	1,340	203	1,543	216	32	43	1,252	6.7	22.1
Jan.-Aug.									
1955	188	121	309	48	---	14	247	1.5	29.3
1956	239	95	334	53	---	17	264	1.6	30.0
1957	321	162	483	102	---	16	365	2.2	24.4
1958	280	177	457	104	1	18	334	1.9	25.3
1959	337	162	499	87	3	17	392	2.3	22.8
1960	369	149	518	113	11	17	377	2.1	25.6
1961	527	160	687	189	13	14	471	2.6	22.0
1962	401	263	664	160	18	21	465	2.5	20.2
1963	420	203	623	155	12	28	428	2.3	21.9
Sept.-Dec.									
1955	630	48	678	95	---	12	571	3.5	30.6
1956	718	53	771	162	---	13	596	3.6	26.6
1957	713	102	815	177	---	13	625	3.7	23.3
1958	758	104	862	162	4	14	682	4.0	23.5
1959	786	87	873	149	9	15	700	4.0	24.8
1960	793	113	906	160	13	14	719	4.1	25.6
1961	977	189	1,166	263	15	15	875	4.9	18.0
1962	901	160	1,061	203	19	13	826	4.6	22.2
1963	920	155	1,075	216	20	15	824	4.4	22.6

1/ Annual production divided between January-August and September-December on the basis of reported turkey slaughter.
2/ Simple average.

Table 27.--Turkey: Indicators of size of crop, early January

Item	Volume current season as a percentage of a year before			
	Beltsville type turkeys	White-feathered heavy turkeys	Bronze turkeys	All turkeys
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Hatchings September-December 1963	121	93	173	111
Eggs in incubators January 1, 1964	103	120	128	119
Breeders tested, July 1 through December 31	115	116	87	---
Intentions (October 1) on size of January 1 breeder flock 1/	110	103	97	101

1/ On February 13 information will be available on the January 1 number of breeder hens on farms.

Table 28.--Turkeys: Monthly hatchings, by breed type, advanced to indicate prospective month of marketing, 48 States, 1962 to date

Month of marketing	Heavy white breed hatchings advanced 5 months			Other heavy breed hatchings advanced 6 months			Light breed hatchings advanced 4 months			All turkeys: Sum of preceding columns 1/		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
January	1.7	1.5	1.4	3.0	3.1	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	5.1	5.1	4.9
February	1.0	1.0	.6	.3	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4	1.6	1.7	1.3
March	1.1	.9	.7	.2	.1	.2	.3	.3	.5	1.6	1.3	1.3
April	1.4	.9	.9	.3	.1	.3	.3	.5	.6	1.9	1.5	1.8
May	1.8	1.0	1.3	.4	.2	.4	.4	.6		2.6	1.8	
June	2.0	1.5		.6	.4	.6	.5	.6		3.1	2.6	
July	2.1	2.6		1.2	1.2		.7	.7		4.0	4.5	
August	4.1	5.0		3.5	4.4		.9	.9		8.5	10.3	
September	5.3	5.7		10.0	10.9		1.5	1.5		16.8	18.1	
October	6.3	6.2		14.1	13.5		1.6	1.5		22.0	21.2	
November	4.7	5.3		14.5	13.2		1.5	1.6		20.7	20.1	
December	2.9	3.0		9.0	8.6		1.1	1.0		12.9	12.7	
Total	34.5	34.6		56.9	56.2		9.5	10.1		100.9	100.9	

1/ Obtained from unrounded data. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 29.--Turkey breeders: Testings, intentions, January 1 numbers, and subsequent numbers of turkeys raised, available data, by breed types, 1950 to date

Year	Turkeys tested under NPIP		Intentions to keep breeders Jan. 1 1/	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1		Turkeys raised	
	12 months ending July 1	6 months ending Jan. 1		Reported	Percentage of previous year	Reported	Per Jan. 1 breeder
	Million	Million	Percent	Million	Percent	Million	Number
			(a) All turkeys				
1950				3.3	104	44.4	13.6
1951				3.2	98	53.3	16.7
1952				3.7	115	62.3	16.9
1953	2.7	2.1		3.2	86	59.8	18.9
1954	3.0	2.2		3.1	98	67.7	21.9
1955	2.9	2.2		3.0	97	65.7	21.8
1956	3.1	2.3	112	3.2	106	76.8	24.1
1957	3.8	2.8	114	3.6	113	81.4	22.6
1958	3.5	2.5	95	3.3	93	79.6	23.8
1959	4.0	2.7	111	3.7	110	84.5	23.1
1960	3.5	2.4	96	3.3	91	84.7	25.5
1961	4.7	3.4	123	4.3	131	108.1	24.9
1962	4.2	2.8	97	3.9	89	92.3	23.9
1963	3.8	2.8	97	3.9	100	92.7	24.0
1964		2.8	101				
			(b) Heavy-breed turkeys				
1950						2/39.1	
1951						2/42.1	
1952						2/44.3	
1953	2.3	1.8		2.7		43.4	16.1
1954	2.2	1.7		2.4	91	48.5	19.9
1955	2.4	1.8		2.5	102	48.8	19.7
1956	2.7	2.0	113	2.7	110	63.1	23.2
1957	3.3	2.5	116	3.1	115	68.1	21.8
1958	3.0	2.3	96	2.9	92	67.2	23.4
1959	3.4	2.3	107	3.1	107	68.7	22.4
1960	3.1	2.2	98	2.9	95	74.4	25.6
1961	4.2	3.1	126	3.9	134	95.4	24.5
1962	3.8	2.7	100	3.5	91	83.5	23.5
1963	3.5	2.6	100	3.5	99	83.4	23.8
1964		2.6	100				
			(c) Light-breed turkeys				
1950						2/5.3	
1951						2/11.2	
1952						2/18.1	
1953	0.5	0.3		0.5		16.4	35.0
1954	.8	.5		.7	140	19.2	29.2
1955	.6	.4		.5	81	16.8	31.6
1956	.5	.3	107	.5	87	13.7	29.4
1957	.5	.3	97	.5	103	13.4	27.9
1958	.5	.2	87	.5	97	12.3	26.7
1959	.6	.4	138	.6	128	15.8	26.8
1960	.4	.2	84	.4	72	10.3	24.5
1961	.5	.2	100	.5	107	12.7	28.1
1962	.3	.1	76	.3	71	8.8	27.6
1963	.3	.1	114	.4	115	9.3	25.4
1964		.2	110				

1/ Intentions as of preceding October, percent of preceding year. 2/ Derived.

Table 30.--Turkeys raised and related data, United States, 1950 to date

Year	Absolute numbers			Change from preceding year						
				Number			Percentage			
	Turkeys raised	Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised	Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1 2/	Turkeys raised 2/	Turkey-feed price ratio 2/	Farmers' intentions to raise turkeys	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1 2/
	Millions	Pounds	Millions	Millions	Pounds	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
					a. All turkeys					
1950	44	10.2	3.3	3	-2.9	0.1	8	-22	1	4
1951	53	9.0	3.2	9	-1.2	-.1	20	-12	1	-2
1952	62	9.2	3.7	9	.2	.5	17	2	11	15
1953	60	8.2	3.2	-3	-1.0	-.5	-4	-11	-8	-14
1954	68	9.1	3.1	8	.9	-.1	13	11	7	-2
1955	66	7.5	3.0	-2	-1.6	-.1	-3	-18	-4	-3
1956	77	9.0	3.2	11	1.5	.2	17	20	6	6
1957	81	7.5	3.6	5	-1.5	.4	6	-17	10	13
1958	80	7.0	3.3	-2	-.5	-.3	-2	-7	1	-7
1959	84	7.0	3.7	5	0	.3	6	0	5	10
1960	85	7.8	3.3	3/	.8	-.3	3/	11	6	-9
1961	108	8.0	4.3	23	.2	1.0	28	3	20	31
1962	92	5.4	3.9	-16	-2.6	-.4	-15	-32	-12	-11
1963 4/	93	6.5	3.9	3/	1.1	3/	3/	20	3	0
					b. Heavy-breed turkeys					
1953	43		2.7	5/-1		---	5/-2		-3	---
1954	49		2.4	5		-.3	12		6	-9
1955	49		2.5	3/		3/	1		0	2
1956	63		2.7	14		.2	29		14	10
1957	68		3.1	5		.4	8		13	15
1958	67		2.9	-1		-.3	-1		3	-8
1959	69		3.1	1		.2	2		3	7
1960	74		2.9	6		-.2	8		12	-5
1961	95		3.9	21		1.0	28		22	34
1962	84		3.5	-12		-.3	12		-11	-9
1963 4/	83		3.5	3/		3/	3/		+3	-1
					c. Light-breed turkeys					
1953	16		0.5	5/-2		---	5/-9		-23	---
1954	19		.7	3		.2	17		9	40
1955	17		.5	-2		-.1	-12		-11	-19
1956	14		.5	-3		-.1	-19		-16	-13
1957	13		.5	3/		3/	-3		-3	3
1958	12		.5	-1		3/	-8		-11	-3
1959	16		.6	3		.1	28		16	28
1960	10		.4	-5		-.2	-35		-18	-28
1961	13		.5	2		3/	23		5	7
1962	9		.3	-4		-.1	-31		-19	-29
1963 4/	9		.4	3/		3/	6		+2	+15

1/ Monthly ratios weighted as follows: Preceding October, 2; preceding November, 4; preceding December, 3; January, 1. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Change smaller than 0.5. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Derived.

Table 31.--Turkeys: Storage stocks, number raised and sold, and prices received by farmers, 1940 to date

Year	Jan. 1 storage stocks	Turkeys raised, by breed type			Turkeys sold from farms		Dec. 31 storage stocks	Per capita civilian consumption, ready-to-cook equivalent	Prices received by farmers, per pound, liveweight			
		Heavy	Light	Total	Number	Weight			Weighted average, calendar year	Simple average		
										Calendar year	Year beginning Oct.	4 months Oct. through following Jan.
	Mil. lb.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
1940	52			33.8	33.6	506	61	2.9	15.2	14.0	15.6	15.4
1941	61			32.6	30.9	491	50	2.9	19.9	16.8	19.9	20.1
1942	50			32.5	32.1	523	36	3.0	27.5	21.6	28.3	27.4
1943	36			31.8	29.9	485	37	2.7	32.7	29.6	31.2	32.1
1944	37			35.1	34.3	577	73	2.7	33.9	31.6	33.4	33.6
1945	73			42.9	41.0	715	108	3.5	33.7	33.3	32.2	32.9
1946	108			40.1	41.0	740	128	3.7	36.3	33.2	32.0	35.6
1947	128			34.0	34.9	634	83	3.6	36.5	31.9	38.5	37.2
1948	83			31.5	30.0	549	51	3.1	46.8	41.0	41.0	47.4
1949	51			41.3	39.8	748	127	3.3	35.2	38.0	31.9	34.0
1950	127	1/39.1	1/5.3	44.4	43.6	808	110	4.1	32.9	31.5	34.6	33.1
1951	110	1/42.1	1/11.2	53.3	51.7	927	107	4.4	37.5	35.9	34.8	37.6
1952	107	1/44.3	1/18.1	62.3	62.1	1,049	147	4.7	33.6	33.8	33.0	33.7
1953	147	43.4	16.4	59.8	59.1	999	122	4.8	33.7	33.1	31.8	33.7
1954	122	48.5	19.2	67.7	66.9	1,149	121	5.3	28.8	30.4	29.2	28.1
1955	121	48.8	16.8	65.7	64.8	1,079	95	5.0	30.2	29.7	29.9	30.5
1956	95	63.1	13.7	76.8	75.0	1,247	162	5.2	27.2	28.9	24.8	26.6
1957	162	68.1	13.4	81.4	80.8	1,348	177	5.9	23.4	24.0	24.7	23.1
1958	177	67.2	12.3	79.6	78.3	1,338	162	5.9	23.9	24.7	22.9	23.5
1959	162	68.7	15.8	84.5	84.3	1,432	149	6.3	23.9	23.4	25.5	26.2
1960	149	74.4	10.3	84.7	83.4	1,471	160	6.2	25.4	25.6	22.7	25.8
1961	160	95.4	12.7	108.1	108.2	1,883	263	7.5	18.9	20.6	19.7	18.0
1962 2/	263	83.5	8.8	92.3	92.0	1,628	203	7.1	21.6	20.9	22.1	22.4
1963 2/	203	83.4	9.3	92.7			216	6.7	22.2	22.1		
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1/ Derived.
2/ Preliminary.

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